



Daily Report

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Daily Report

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General

World Intellectual Property Organization Head Visits

Addresses Beijing Symposium

OW1309135293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—Arpad Bogsch, director-general of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), said here today that China's copyright law is excellent and modern, and is the first real and complete copyright law in Chinese history.

Bogsch told a symposium on the legal protection of folklore that China's copyright law "is excellent, modern, in harmony with present trends in the countries that have the most advanced legislation in this field, and is compatible with the Berne Convention".

China issued its copyright law in September 1990. It joined the Berne Convention and the World Copyright Convention in October last year.

To his knowledge, Bogsch said, no country joined the Berne convention so quickly after completing domestic legislation in the field—only one year after its copyright law entered into force. "Thereby, China has become a member of the international copyright community and doubtless will play a leading role in the further development of international cooperation in the field of copyrights," he said.

"Its leading role follows from its cultural past, several thousand years old, and its cultural present: Chinese literature, sculpture, painting, architecture, photography, composition of music, film-making, etc., are at the highest artistic level and have an important role in the economy."

The WIPO leader attributed the rapid development of the Chinese copyright system and China's participation in international cooperation in the field to the foresight and wisdom of the Chinese government.

Today's symposium is a joint effort by WIPO, China's State Copyright Bureau and the Ministry of Culture to continue building a legal framework for the protection of the country's folklore and a step toward improving China's copyright law.

Because China contains 56 ethnic minorities and a 5,000-year-old history, the government has declared its policy to protect and promote folklore by examining foreign scholarship and examples in the sector.

WIPO, an inter-governmental organization with its headquarters in Geneva, began cooperation with China in the early 1980s, shortly after China began establishing a copyright system.

Meets Ren Jianxin

OW1409123193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—Ren Jianxin, president of China's Supreme People's Court, met with and hosted a dinner in honor of Arpad Bogsch, director-general of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and his party here this evening.

Bogsch and his party arrived here Sunday [12 September] as guests of the Chinese Government.

College Students' Activity Supports Olympics Bid

HK1409145193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0832 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)—The activity in supporting Beijing's application to sponsor the 2000 World Olympics, college students across China "Drawing the World Olympic Emblem in One Heart and Soul," reached a climax today.

At today's presentation ceremony, responsible persons of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee and the All-China Students' Federation presented a horizontally inscribed bronze plaque, on which was engraved a "Drawing the World Olympic Emblem in One Heart and Soul" design, comprising the school badges of 463 institutes of tertiary education, to the representative of the Beijing Committee for Applying for Sponsorship of the World Olympics. The delegation of the said committee will take this plaque to Monte Carlo and present it to the World Olympic Committee.

The activity was initiated by five institutes of tertiary education, including Beijing Institute of Physical Education and Sports, Beijing University, and Qinghua University, with the participation of 463 institutes of tertiary education of 30 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities across China.

Mideast Peace Process, Developments Examined

'Roundup' on U.S. Involvement

OW1309234793 Beijing XINHUA in English 2143
GMT 13 Sep 93

["Roundup" by Xu Changyin: "U.S. Works To Achieve More in Mideast"]

[Text] Washington, September 13 (XINHUA)—With the active help from the U.S. Government, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel signed a peace accord in Washington this morning, attracting the attention from across the world.

The historic signing was witnessed by some 3,000 guests, including the PLO and Israeli delegations led by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin respectively, U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, senior U.S. Government officials,

former U.S. Presidents, almost all the members of U.S. Congress, leaders of American Arab and Jewish communities and foreign ministers and diplomatic envoys of some countries.

This marked the unprecedented diplomatic event since U.S. President Bill Clinton took office early this year.

Analysts here said that the U.S. involvement in the function illustrated the U.S. firm support to the signed peace accord and its push for more achievements in the Mideast peace talks.

The Clinton administration had been busy preparing for the occasion since September 9 when the PLO and Israel announced their mutual recognition and agreement on Palestinian limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Meanwhile, Clinton kept contacting leaders of Syria, Jordan and Lebanon and the Mideast delegations to the Washington Mideast peace talks, trying to persuade the three countries to achieve progress in their talks with Israel.

Clinton called Jordan's King Husayn on September 10 and the very evening, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher had discussions with the Jordan delegation here in Washington.

Following these moves, the Jordan king announced that his country would reach a "framework" agreement, paving the way for continued talks between Jordan and Israel. By Sunday [12 September], the Jordan and Israeli negotiators had been discussing the details about the "framework" agreement in the U.S. State Department.

Clinton called Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on September 10 and 11. In his 30-minute telephone conversation with Clinton, the Syrian leader said that he would back the PLO-Israeli accord and agreed to send Syrian ambassador to the U.S. to attend today's signing ceremony.

Al-Asad also said that the PLO-Israeli reconciliation "will not stand on its feet" without a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

On the same day, Syria's official radio criticized Israel for its attempt to bypass the discussion on the question of withdrawing its troops from all its occupied territories by way of granting Palestinian limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

In an interview with CBS Television on September 12, Christopher said he has had "long conversations" with Rabin and al-Asad. Al-Asad is correct, he said, in saying that a true peace in the Middle East must be "comprehensive," involving Israel and all its neighbors, not just the Palestinians.

"We'll certainly play whatever role the parties want us to play," Christopher said. "The U.S. can serve as an intermediary ... helping reach the issues that underlie those simplicities...."

He even said that the United States would be willing to provide troops or border monitors on the Golan Heights in the event of an agreement between Israel and Syria, just as it did in the Sinai Desert in its role as "guarantor" of the 1979 Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

But some analysts believe that Israeli and Syrian peace negotiators are unlikely to make any breakthroughs in a short time since they remain so far apart in their approaches to the problem.

The analysts also believe the peace talks between Lebanon and Israel won't bear any results if Israel and Syria don't have an agreement.

Clinton called the PLO-Israel pact "just the beginning" and said that much more has to be done in implementing the accord. He said the Americans will continue to play an active role in keeping the peaceful coexistence of the Israelis and the Palestinians.

Clinton has won congressional approval of 25 million dollars in financial aid to help the Palestinians to establish self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

In the same time, the United States is also consulting with its European allies, Japan, Saudi Arabia and other countries, urging them to provide more financial aid.

Analysts believe that the success of the Israel and Palestine reconciliation will quicken the steps toward achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

U.S. Role in Accord Viewed

*HK1409063093 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
13 Sep 93 p 3*

["Political Talk Column" by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "U.S. Role in Middle East Peace"]

[Text] At 1100 Eastern Standard Time (2300 Hong Kong Time) today, a very grand gathering will take place at the White House, Washington DC, to mark the signing of a very important peace accord for the Middle East: The Declaration of Principles for Limited Self-Rule of the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

An Unprecedentedly Grand Ceremony

The signing of the accord is a world-recognized historical event, and the White House intends to make it extremely grand. It is reported that there will be more than 2,500 guests. Not only will it be the largest international political activity since the Clinton administration took office, but a rarity the history of the White House, as well.

Clinton has invited all former U.S. presidents to the ceremony. George Bush, who helped to bring about the Middle East peace talks, and Jimmy Carter, who worked to bring about the Camp David Accord, have agreed to attend. Gerald Ford can attend only part of the evening banquet, as he will have to attend a forum. Ronald Reagan reportedly will be unable to attend because of his fixed agenda, while Richard Nixon, who was ousted from the White House nearly 20 years ago, has declined the invitation.

Despite the fact that these former Presidents stressed different areas in their work during their tenures, starting from 1969, they always placed the Middle East issue in an important place. Before that period, or after the end of World War II, Israel founded a state in Palestine with the support of the Western powers, and it has become an important pawn in this strategic area of the Middle East since then. The United States has intervened actively in the complex Middle East issue and affairs, and has been the strongest political, economic, and military backstage supporter for Israel.

An American Idea

The Camp David Accords, the most important earlier agreement, was brought about with help from the United States. It is coincidental that a few days from now will be the 15th anniversary of the Camp David Accords, which were reached on 18 September 1978. The White House has specifically taken out of storage the desk on which former Egyptian President al-Sadat and former Israeli Prime Minister Begin signed the Camp David Accords so that the Palestinian and Israeli sides can sign the peace accord—which represents a milestone in the Middle East—on this historic desk.

Israel had planned to send only Foreign Minister Peres to attend the signing ceremony, but in order to make the event an important one, the United States strongly invited Prime Minister Rabin to attend, and Rabin has agreed. This has actually removed the embarrassment that arose when the PLO foreign affairs director refused to sign the accord out of opposition to it. The signers probably will be 'Arafat and Rabin, the supreme leaders of the two sides.

A report said: The Americans suggested that the ceremony be held in Washington, with the aim of symbolizing the U.S. role in the Middle East issue and in world affairs. Nevertheless, everyone knows that in the process of mutual recognition and reaching the self-rule agreement, the PLO and Israel left the United States aside. Their mediator was Norway, and they held contacts in Oslo, Paris, Tunisia, and Jerusalem. In the wake of the Cold War and the Gulf war, the United States had thought it could dominate in the Middle East peace process, but it was left aside unexpectedly at the crucial moment. From this, one also can see the unpredictable changes in post-Cold War international relations.

Military and Economic Significance

What role can the United States play in the implementation of the accord, which has yet to be made more concrete? At a news conference in the White House the other day, Clinton said that the United States would offer a "guarantee of peace." However, government officials themselves say that the "guarantee of peace" is only empty words, as no one knows what the substance will be. It seems, however, that we can affirm one thing: The so-called "guarantee" will not have military significance; the United States will send money, at most, but will not send troops.

Secretary of State Christopher is indeed raising funds for the implementation of the accord, but Christopher and House Speaker Foley have guaranteed to the American people that the huge funds thus entailed will come from other countries, and the United States will act only as an organizer.

U.S.-Russian Space Cooperation Reported

HK1309143793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0731 GMT 4 Sep 93

[By reporter Xu Yong (1776 0516)]

[Text] Washington, D.C., 3 Sep (XINHUA)—The U.S. Government has made an official decision to hopefully cooperate with Russia in building a manned international space station to orbit the Earth.

The cooperation on the said space station was one of the four agreements signed here by Vice President Gore and Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin on 2 September.

According to the agreement, the United States will help Russia maintain its space industry, which is facing a serious shortage of funds, and spend \$400 million in the next four years to buy the space technology and services provided by Russia. In addition, the United States agrees to allow Russia to participate more in the launching of satellites by the West, so as to increase its ability to launch space vehicles for commercial purposes.

The U.S.-Russian agreement on the launching of commercial space vehicles stipulates: Russia can launch 12 synchronous orbit satellites for the United States, as well as 21 near-earth orbit satellites, but the quoted prices on the Russian side must be "comparable to launching prices in the West," to avoid prices being brought down excessively and creating excess pressure on competitors. As an exchange condition, the Russian side promises not to sell any more military missile technology to the Third World.

Shortly after taking office this year, President Clinton faced the difficult problem of finding the estimated total cost of \$30 billion for building the U.S. "Freedom" space station. If Russia's "Peace" orbit station can be utilized, then during the initial period of construction on the space station, the United States does not have to launch a basic structure which can sustain the astronauts

and has a power supply and a propulsion system, therefore the step which consumes the largest amount of cost of construction of the space station can be saved. In addition, two years can be reduced from the period of construction of the space station, and construction can begin in 1996 rather than 1998..

The U.S.-Russian cooperation is divided into three stages. In the first stage, which is about to begin, U.S. astronauts will stay for not more than two years in the "Peace" orbit station, to control the equipment made by the United States and carry out U.S. scientific experiments, and the United States may even use a space shuttle to send an experiment module to the "Peace" orbiting station. After the launching of the "Peace 2" orbiting station by Russia, the second stage of cooperation will begin, and astronauts from both sides will attach a U.S. experiment module to the orbit station. The third stage involves the building of a real international space station, which includes experiment modules from the United States, Europe, and Japan, to monitor the Earth's environment. During this period, U.S. scientists will use more Russian wind tunnels and testing equipment.

United States & Canada

Comment on Case of Cargo Ship Yinhe Continues

U.S. Apology Demanded

HK1409060593 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Sep 93 p 2

[Dispatch by reporters Zhang Dezhen (1728 1795 4176) and Zhang Liang (1728 0081): "China Ocean Shipping Company Holds News Conference, Demands U.S. Apology and Compensation for the Yinhe Incident"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (RENMIN RIBAO)—The China Ocean Shipping (Group) Company [COSCO] held a news conference on the Yinhe incident for Chinese and foreign reporters this afternoon, issuing a statement to censure the hegemonist behavior of the United States, and refuting the fresh rumor and fallacy of the U.S. side, while demanding that the United States make a public apology and that it make compensation for the losses incurred in the Yinhe incident.

At the news conference, COSCO Vice President Dai Qiquan first read the company's statement on the Yinhe incident, saying that "because of the unwarranted accusation and unjustifiable obstruction of the United States, the Yinhe was delayed for 33 days, counting from 2 August when the ship dropped anchor at the east entrance of the Strait of Hormuz to 4 September when the inspection was completed at the port of Damman, Saudi Arabia. The incident has caused COSCO economic losses amounting to \$12.93 million. These include the fixed cost of the ship, additional expenditure on the ship's bunker and fresh supply at anchorage, and the

consumption of expenditure for Kuwaiti cargo transhipped at the port of Damman and additional communications expenses, in addition to claims for physical and mental harm to the seamen on board the ship; the freight losses sustained from cancellation of calls at the ports of Singapore, Surabaya and Hong Kong for the delay of voyage; cargo damage and cargo shortage caused from the inspection; and the damaged reputation suffered from the Yinhe incident."

"The delay of the scheduled liner service has postponed cargo delivery and has marred the reputation for punctuality in the container service between China and the Persian Gulf which we have had for many years. Since the consignees were unable to pick up their goods at their ports of destination, some reported to their local chambers of commerce, while some directly claimed indemnity from the company. One after another, shippers in various places questioned our agents on the Yinhe's whereabouts, and blamed us for the delay in the delivery of goods. The Yinhe incident not only has brought troubles and business losses to cargo owners, but also has caused the company to suffer a drastic drop in cargo volume in its Persian Gulf service and in other services as well, which is a great loss, which even millions upon millions dollars cannot make good."

The statement said that there was a crew of 38 on board the Yinhe. Owing to the fact that the ship could not unload its shipment at ports according to the plan, whereby the food and fresh water needed on the ship failed to be supplied promptly, the crew had extremely great difficulties in their livelihood. Beginning 2 August, U.S. warships and military airplanes tracked and monitored the Yinhe. The long period drifting on the sea and the monitoring and harassment by U.S. warships and military aircraft reduced many of the crew members to depression and irritability, ruining their health physically and psychologically."

The statement indicated: "As the directly aggrieved party in the Yinhe incident, COSCO firmly supports the strong protest lodged against the United States, and the solemn and just statement made by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while strongly demanding that the U.S. Government make a public apology, admit its mistakes, and make compensation for all COSCO's losses resulting from the Yinhe incident. COSCO reserves all rights to claim indemnity from the United States. We demand that the U.S. side guarantee that it will refrain from repeating such an incident of violating the freedom of Chinese merchant ships sailing on the high seas and of trampling upon the criteria for international relations."

After that, Dai Qiquan answered reporters' questions:

A reporter asked: When the truth of the Yinhe incident was revealed, some people in the U.S. Government said that the Yinhe had managed to dump the container

carrying the chemicals into the sea, and others said that the container had been unloaded mid-voyage; was that true?

Dai Qiquan said: Anyone who has some knowledge about maritime container transport knows that containers are piled up one by one. Given that loading and unloading equipment was absent on the freighter, it would be impossible to get a container at the bottom relying on human strength. Even if a container is placed on top, any container weighs 2.4 tons by itself; it generally weighs around 14 tons when loaded with goods. Now there were only 38 crew members; it would be impossible for them to move the container into the sea. What is more, beginning 2 August, U.S. warships and helicopters tracked down, monitored, scouted, and photographed the Yinhe. However, the United States could not present any evidence to prove that the Yinhe had destroyed incriminating evidence; furthermore, before the goods were loaded, every container had been sealed with lead by customs, and the number of containers and the lead seals all were recorded on the shipping bill. Now that the results of the examination have shown that all the containers were present, and that none of them had been opened, obviously, the U.S. story could not hold water.

Dai Qiquan said: The version created by some Americans according to which the containers carrying chemicals had been discharged from the ship in Jakarta is still more ridiculous. The cargo ship Yinhe berthed in Jakarta, not by a special arrangement, but according to its shipping schedule, which had been set in advance. The chronological record shows that the U.S. Government started representations with our Foreign Ministry on 23 July, but the Yinhe had left Jakarta just before then, at 0130 on 23 July. The cargo ship could not possibly have discharged the so-called containers of chemicals in Jakarta before the crew learned of the representations. The U.S. side fabricated this rumor only after its accusation against the Yinhe turned out to be a pure slander. Its purpose in doing so is to hide its fault and deceive the world. However, the more it attempts to hide its fault, the more it is exposed, as the people's eyes are discerning.

A reporter asked: Some people in the U.S. Government said the inspection of the Yinhe was conducted with China's consent, so the United States does not bear any responsibility for it, and need not make compensation for any economic losses whatsoever. What is the Chinese side's view on this argument?

COSCO Vice President Li Kelin replied: While the Yinhe was on its journey, the United States made representations to our government through diplomatic channels, accusing the Yinhe of carrying embargoed chemicals. After careful investigations, the Chinese Government advised the U.S. Government that the cargo ship carried no embargoed chemicals. The U.S. Government paid no attention to this, however, and continued by every means to hinder the ship from berthing in harbors

of the Gulf. This being the case, the Chinese Government delivered a note to the U.S. Government on 7 August. The latter turned a deaf ear to the complaint and continued using military means to impede the normal operation of the Yinhe. Therefore, the cargo ship was forced to drift on the high seas for as long as 24 days. In order to resolve the issue as soon as possible, to minimize the huge economic losses caused to cargo owners and the shipping company, and to clarify the case, the Chinese side, at the U.S. side's insistent request, agreed to let an inspection team of Saudi and Chinese personnel with the participation of U.S. technical advisers, carry out a thorough inspection of the cargo on board the Yinhe. The outcome verified that the Yinhe did not carry any of the two kinds of embargoed chemicals mentioned by the U.S. side. We hold that the Yinhe incident was entirely created by the U.S. side, so it should bear all the economic losses caused thereby. Li Kelin added: As we see it, if the U.S. Government is one that shows real respect for facts and the law, it should not ignore this demand. What steps COSCO will take next toward claiming compensation for the losses will depend entirely on the U.S. Government's attitude toward the issue. COSCO reserves the full right to lodge a claim against the U.S. side for compensation for the losses incurred through the Yinhe incident, and we do not rule out the possibility of seeking a settlement of the issue through legal channels.

To conclude, Li Kelin said: As always, COSCO will abide by the relevant international laws and regulations in running legal international shipping and trade business, give first priority to cargo owners' interests and the company's reputation, and continue to wholeheartedly provide cargo owners—Chinese and foreign alike—with better and more meticulous service.

Acknowledgment of 'Error' Urged

HK1409062793 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 14 Sep 93 p 1

[Article by Si Chu (2448 2806): "Do Not Make Another Error—Commenting on U.S. Government's Latest Behavior Regarding the Yinhe Incident"]

[Text] The truth about the Yinhe incident now has been learned, and the U.S. "intelligence" and lie have failed completely. This is an irrefutable fact. Before the fact, however, the U.S. Government adopted the attitude of not acknowledging the mistake, not making an apology, and not making compensation. By doing this, it is shown to be all the more overbearing, hypocritical, and irresponsible.

For example, the United States created the Yinhe incident by relying on its totally erroneous so-called "intelligence," spreading rumors, exerting pressure, and using aircraft and warships. Yet it has shirked all its responsibility for the incident and made it appear that the Yinhe

remained unberthed on the high seas for more than 20 days and stopped sailing for one month "of its own accord."

Moreover, it is obvious that the U.S. high-handed action infringed on China's freedom of navigation on the high seas, caused the China Ocean Shipping Company great economic losses, caused the various consignors and cargo owners to suffer unnecessary losses, and caused the 38 crewmen on board the Yinhe to suffer physically and mentally, even to the point that their lives were threatened, while the U.S. Government simply said that the "inconvenience caused to China was unfortunate." They made the remark so casually, like one who accidentally bumps into another, then forgets all about it.

Furthermore, it is obvious that the U.S. Government has practiced hegemonism; disregarded the sovereignty, dignity, rights, and interests of another country; and benefited itself at another's expense, while calling the action—which has no foundation in trust and equality—"valuable cooperation between China and the United States" and saying that its spirit should be "carried forward." By saying "carry forward," they mean extending it to other questions and to the affairs of other countries.

The United States has always posed as "leader of the international community." Let us not say how many will recognize its self-asserted "leadership," but say that if we let such a "leader" interfere with the normal international order, would the world be in chaos?

Now they have made the error and the inspection report has been signed. The U.S. Government should have had some regret, at least, but it does not. Rather, it is continuing to invent rumors. It even has fabricated a myth—which they, themselves do not believe—according to which the Yinhe discarded the goods into the sea. Precisely because of this, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people have more reason to urge the U.S. Government not to make another error and to demand that they make a public apology and that they compensate China at an early date.

An old Chinese saying runs: Knowing shame is close to courage. It is to be hoped that the U.S. Government will have the courage and will not repeat the error.

Northeast Asia

Daily on Sino-Japanese Financial, Banking Seminar

HK1409072293 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
14 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] More than 160 government officials and experts from China and Japan gathered in Beijing yesterday to exchange views on the two countries' financial and banking systems.

The high-level seminar, the first of its kind held by the two countries in recent years, is expected to boost Sino-Japanese co-operation in finance and banking.

The one-day workshop got the blessings of Chinese Premier Li Peng and Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, both of whom sent congratulatory messages to seminar participants.

Premier Li Peng hailed the forum as instrumental in promoting Sino-Japanese friendship and expanding economic co-operation between the two countries.

He said the symposium was being held at a time when Sino-Japanese relationships and accords in all fields are making new headway. He noted this year is particularly noteworthy. It is the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty.

In his congratulatory message, Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa paid tribute to China for adopting a socialist market economy and seeking even further development in the 21st century.

Chen Yuan, Vice-Governor of the People's Bank of China told the seminar that in an overhaul of the traditional investment system, China plans to set up three State policy banks to channel credits into major economic projects according to government policy priorities.

The three banks are the State Long-Term Development Trust Bank, which is responsible for financing key State construction projects; the Import and Export Credit Bank, which is to provide credit for the export of capital goods; and the Agricultural Policy-Oriented Bank.

Chen said the Long-term Development Trust Bank and the Import and Export Credit Bank will be set up this year.

Chen explained the separation of policy financing from commercial financing will create conditions for the State specialized banks to become genuine independent commercial banks.

The policy banks should not compete with commercial banks and should only make modest profits to ensure that capital funds are not lost, Chen said.

Qiao Shi Meets Delegation

OW1409133193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met today with a Japanese delegation that is visiting Beijing to attend a Sino-Japanese finance seminar.

During the meeting, Qiao commended the participants who had made the seminar fruitful, and said the gathering will enhance mutual understanding and promote co-operation and friendship.

Briefing the Japanese visitors on China's economic construction, Qiao said that China will not change its preferential policies for foreign investors and added that it welcomes more foreign investment.

The Japanese guests said that China's economic development is notable, and expressed support for measures the Chinese Government has outlined to cure temporary economic ills.

Shandong Secretary Meets Japanese Business Group

SK1209050293 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 September at Qilu Guesthouse, Jiang Chunyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, met with a high-level Japanese delegation headed by Mr. (Suzuki Osamu), president of the Suzuki Corporation of Japan, and Mr. (Yoshida Kenichi), member of the board of directors of the Nissho Iwai Corporation of Japan.

First, Jiang Chunyun expressed warm welcome to the Japanese guests for their visit to Shandong. After introducing, in brief, Shandong Province's economic and social development situation, he said that the Chinese and the Japanese are the common people of [words indistinct] and the two countries have ceaselessly expanded contacts and cooperation ties in the economic, trade, technological, and cultural spheres. Shandong has a large population and rich natural resources, occupies a superior geographic position, and makes rapid economic development. Both sides can economically complement each other. Thus, there is great potential for mutual cooperation. Suzuki Corporation and Nissho Iwai Corporation are world-known enterprises. Over the past 10 years, these two corporations have successfully developed the cooperation ties with the Jinan (Qingji) group company. I hope that you will further play a positive role in promoting the economic and trade cooperation between China and Japan. The provincial party committee and the provincial government will vigorously support the cooperation with you as before.

(Suzuki Osamu), president of Suzuki Corporation, and (Yoshida Kenichi), member of the board of directors of Nissho Iwai Corporation, expressed thanks to Secretary Jiang Chunyun for meeting with them despite many claims on his time and also expressed their strong desires for continuously promoting the cooperation with the Jinan (Qingji) group company and expanding the cooperation ties with Shandong Province.

Present at the meeting were Song Fatang, vice governor of the provincial government, and leading comrades of the provincial-level departments and Jinan city.

Moves on Claim to DPRK-China Border Mountain Watched

SK1309095293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0836 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—China is watching moves by some South Korean lawmakers to pass a resolution laying claim to the entire Mt. Paektu, part of which is currently claimed by China, with deep interest, an informed Western source told YONHAP on Monday.

The anonymous source claimed an unnamed senior Chinese official had told him: "Relations between China and South Korea improved in many respects for one year since diplomatic normalization.

"But the South Korean parliament's movement to adopt such a resolution will hurt ties and national interests of the two countries.

"The Chinese Government is carefully watching the movement and if the resolution is passed Beijing is to take countermeasures in any form."

The source said the territorial claim may feel good to the South Korean people, but in terms of national interests it was likely to do more harm than good.

China and North Korea signed a secret agreement in 1963 that set their common border, according to the source.

Shandong, ROK Province Sign Agreement on Ties

SK1109010893 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] On the morning of 8 September, the friendship delegation from South Kyongsang Province of the ROK, headed by (Yun Han-to), governor of the province, and (Huang Myong-sok), speaker of the legislative assembly of the province, went to the seat of the provincial government to call on Zhao Zhihao, governor of Shandong Province, and Li Zhen, chairman of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The two sides signed an agreement establishing friendly ties between the two provinces and an agreement to develop exchanges and cooperation.

During the official call, Governor Zhao Zhihao welcomed the delegation on behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the people of the province. He said: Shandong and the ROK face each other across the sea, and the friendly contacts between the two sides go back to ancient times. The two provinces' economies are complementary. The potential for cooperation is very great, and the prospects for such cooperation are very vast. We hope that, through the visit of this delegation, the two sides will join hands and contact each other and that they will take each other's strong points to offset their own weaknesses in order to achieve common development and common prosperity.

In his speech, (Yun Han-to) said: The ROK and China are geographically close to each other, and there are many common points between the peoples of the two countries. I believe that based on this foundation, the friendly relations between the two provinces promise a bright future, and economic cooperation will certainly achieve good results.

After the official call, a ceremony was held at the auditorium of the provincial government to sign the agreement establishing friendly ties between Shandong Province and South Kyongsang Province. Governors Zhao Zhihao and (Yun Han-to) signed the agreement.

In his speech at the signing ceremony, Governor Zhao Zhihao said: Establishing friendly ties between the two provinces indicates that friendly contacts between the two provinces have entered a new stage. We sincerely hope that the two provinces will use this signing ceremony as a good opportunity to comprehensively develop the exchanges and cooperation in the fields of administration, economy, trade, science and technology, public health, education, sports, and culture to promote the prosperity and development of the two sides and to make contributions to the friendship between China and the ROK and to the peace and development of the world.

Governor (Yun Han-to) said: As the saying goes, a good beginning is half of the success. With this signing ceremony as the starting point, South Kyongsang Province and Shandong Province have already made a solid step toward the new horizon of common prosperity.

After the signing ceremony, Governor Zhao Zhihao, Chairman Li Zhen, Governor (Yun Han-to), and Speaker (Hwang Myong-sok) planted a friendship tree in the yard of the provincial government and expressed their hope that the friendship between the two provinces would be ever growing and constant, like this evergreen tree.

Also attending the signing ceremony were Li Chunting and Song Fatang, vice governors of Shandong Province; Wang Yuyan, vice chairman of the provincial committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and responsible comrades of pertinent departments directly under the provincial authorities.

Jiang Chunyun Meets Delegation

*SK1109011893 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 93*

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 September, at Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse, Jiang Chunyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, cordially met with the goodwill government delegation from the ROK's South Kyongsang Province led by (Yun Han-to), governor of the South Kyongsang Province. The guests and the host held cordial and friendly talks.

Jiang Chunyun first extended a warm welcome to the delegation for its visit to Shandong and warm congratulations on the official establishment of the friendly ties between Shandong Province and South Kyongsang Province. He said: Our establishment of the friendly ties is a major event in the history of the exchanges between our two provinces. It indicates that the friendly relations between the two provinces have entered a new stage.

Jiang Chunyun said: Facing your country across the sea, Shandong Province enjoys a superior geographical position, abundant resources, fairly good industrial and agricultural production, and increasingly improved infrastructural facilities and investment climate. South Kyongsang Province is one of the economically developed areas of ROK. Its experiences in many aspects are worthy to be learned from by Shandong Province. With their respective advantages, both sides are able to greatly supplement each other in the economy. Their advantages, if combined, will positively promote their economic prosperity. The exchanges and cooperation between the two sides have tremendous potential and broad prospects. The development of their friendly ties will pave the way for their economic cooperation, and the development of their economic cooperation will also lay a still more solid foundation for their friendly ties. We believe that, through your visit, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two provinces will be promoted. We wish that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two provinces will develop continuously, their friendship will last forever, their economies will prosper continuously, and their people will lead a happy life.

Governor (Yun Han-to) said that the delegation was very pleased to meet with Secretary Jiang Chunyun. He said: South Kyongsang Province and Shandong Province have made great contributions to the economic development of their own countries. With similar culture and traditions, adjoining geographical position, and supplementary economies, the two provinces have the conditions to become cooperation partners who supplement each other with their respective advantages to achieve common progress. We have been deeply impressed by Shandong's tremendous achievements in economic construction during our visit. As long as we make utmost efforts based on friendly cooperation, our cooperative relations will develop in a substantial and sustained manner.

The guests and the host also exchanged views on the situation in various parts of the world.

Song Fatang, vice governor of Shandong Province, and responsible persons of the provincial foreign affairs office were present at the meeting.

The goodwill delegation from South Kyongsang Province left Jinan on the afternoon of 9 September to visit Taian and Qufu.

Shandong's Yantai Highlights Results of ROK Trade

SK1409093593 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] With its special position as the bridgehead of economic and trade cooperation and with its extremely attractive preferential policies, Yantai city has attracted a large number of ROK traders to vie with one another in making investment in the city and to conduct trade cooperation with the city. By the end of August, the number of projects using ROK's investment totaled 150 throughout the city, accounting for 18 percent of the total investment made by the ROK in China. The amount of ROK investment utilized by the city according to contracts reached \$110 million, and the trade volume with the ROK reached \$120 million, of which, the export volume was \$92 million.

Yantai has already become the central city of China-ROK economic and trade cooperation. Since last year, Yantai-ROK economic relations have witnessed major changes, rapidly transiting from primarily doing business to primarily developing industries. Many noted large corporations of the ROK, such as Hyundai, Daewoo, Samsung, Goldstar, and Han Dok, have frequently sent observation teams to Yantai. Yantai city has specially established the ROK investment industrial park and the ROK village and has given especially favorable treatment to the ROK in the fields of employment, prices of land used by enterprises, the norm of lending, and the form of money remittance. Various counties, cities, and districts have also designated some areas as the parks for ROK's investment.

Since the beginning of this year, 98 projects using ROK investment have been carried out in Yantai city, of which, nine have each used more than \$1 million in ROK investment. The negotiations for eight large projects that each uses more than \$10 million in ROK investment have drawn to an end. At the same time, Yantai city has seized the advantage of having abundant natural resources to positively organize the source of goods to produce competitive products exported to the ROK. Thus far, the commodities exported by Yantai to the ROK have developed to 300 varieties of 12 major categories, including machines, chemical industrial products, garments, [words indistinct], foodstuffs, and building materials.

In addition, while increasing the investment in building such infrastructure as ports, railways, and airports, Yantai city opened last year the containerized cargo transportation line from Yantai to the ROK cities of Incheon and Pusan. Since the beginning of this year, Yantai city has held Yantai import and export trade talks in Seoul on two occasions. Thus far, more than 400 customers in the ROK have established trade and business relations with Yantai city.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk To Enter Beijing hospital

HK1409051893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT
14 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, Sept 14 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk will enter a Beijing hospital later Tuesday [14 September] for tests on a tumour in his lower intestine to determine if he needs an immediate operation, his aides said. The prince has cancelled all appointments for September because of his health, although aides say he does not appear to be in pain and is able to move around without help.

Sihanouk, who has a permanent residence in Beijing, was receiving treatment at his home each day, they added. The 70-year-old prince, noted for his diplomatic illnesses, received treatment in the Chinese capital in May and spent a few days in hospital here in July for inflammation of the right leg following an infection.

CPC Liaison Department Delegation Leaves for Vietnam

OW1309032193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0046
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—A five-member delegation from the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) led by its head Li Shuzheng left here by air this morning on a goodwill visit to Vietnam as guests of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

Li is also alternate member of the CPC Central Committee.

Hanoi Arrival Reported

OW1309141193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi, September 13 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) arrived here today for a week-long good-will visit.

Li Shuzheng, head of the CPC International Liaison Department, and his Vietnamese counterpart Honh Ha held talks today on the on-going reforms in their countries and cooperation between the CPC and the Vietnamese Communist Party.

Peng Peiyun Meets Singapore's Health Minister

OW1309073993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—Peng Peiyun, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of State

Family Planning Commission, met with Singaporean Minister of Health Yeo Cheow Tong and his party here today.

The Singaporean visitors arrived here Sunday as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health.

After Beijing, they are expected to visit Changsha, capital city of Hunan Province, and China's largest industrial city of Shanghai.

Machinery, Electronics Exhibition Opens in Jakarta

OW1309130193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Jakarta, September 13 (XINHUA)—China's Machinery and Electronics Commodities Exhibition (China MEC'93) opened here today in the Jakarta Fairground Kemayoran Center.

Attending the opening ceremony were Suparno Prawirodiredjo, director general of basic metal, machinery industry and electronics of the Indonesian Ministry of Industry, Tang Zhongwen, chairman of China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Machinery and Electronics Products (CCCME), Bao Chengren, chairman of China MEC'93, Chinese ambassador to Indonesia Qian Yongnian, as well as noted businessmen and friends from the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and other fields.

Beating the gong for three times, Director General Suparno Prawirodiredjo declared official opening of the exhibition. [sentence as received] In their respective opening speeches, both Suparno and Tang Zhongwen expressed the wish that this exhibition will further promote trade and cooperation on the field of machinery and electronics commodities between China and Indonesia.

The exhibition, organized by the CCCME, was participated by about 110 enterprises from 26 provinces and cities in China. The exhibition occupies a total area of more than 2,000 square meters. More than 500 kinds of exhibits include: large coal mining production lines, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, textile machinery, electric generating equipment, conveyance, tools, machine tools, electrical apparatus, household electric appliances, audio and video products, electronic components and instruments and meters.

This is one of the largest machinery and electronics commodities exhibitions ever held in Indonesia by China.

During the exhibition, Chinese experts and managers will have business talks and technical exchanges with the Indonesian businessmen. The two sides will also discuss the possibility of running factories in Indonesia as well as providing service of maintenance for China's products.

In recent years, trade value between China and Indonesia has been on increase. The bilateral trade value reached over two billion U.S. dollars in 1992. The value of China's exports to Indonesia was 471 million U.S. dollars including 150 million U.S. dollars of machinery and electronics products, while imports of Indonesian products to China reached 1,554 million U.S. dollars.

From January to May this year, China's export value to Indonesia was 219 million U.S. dollars, recording an increase of 31.93 percent as compared with that of the same period last year. The import value of Indonesian goods to China was 484 million U.S. dollars, showing a drop of 15 percent as against the same period last year. The export value of China's machinery and electronics commodities was 86.634 million U.S. dollars, an increase of 102.5 percent over that of the same period in 1992.

Reportage on Visit by Australian Trade Minister

Terms Joint Forum 'Outstanding Success'

OW1109115493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0947 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—The Australia-China Forum which ended here Wednesday [8 September] was an outstanding success, according to Australian Trade Minister Peter Cook upon his departure from here for Shanghai Thursday.

He said, the value of the forum is measured in the substantial relationships developed between Australian and Chinese Government and business representatives.

During the forum, businessmen from the two countries signed a number of contracts worth a total of millions of Australian dollars, concerning development of satellite technology and telecommunications, he added.

He said that he would take some businessmen in his party to Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou cities to investigate possibilities of investment and trade.

He noted that the aim of the forum was to promote understanding. He commented that the economies of both countries are complementary and "prospects for China-Australia involvement in electronics, power industry, construction, food processing, and telecommunications, are outstanding."

He said that he was convinced that Sino-Australian co-operation is bound to gain substantial results in these fields.

He called his talks with Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing and 10 Chinese ministers and vice-ministers "very valuable".

On Sino-Australian trade relations, Cook said that the Australian trade commission has decided to put more capital in the Asian region.

Noting that China's economy is developing vigorously, he said over the long-term Australia will devote more manpower and capital to ensuring beneficial trade opportunities in China, for China constitutes a huge and developing market.

He said he hoped that more Australian companies would be attracted to China by the success of the forum and thus form long-term and significant co-operative relations with China.

He said he is waiting to hear the time and location of the next forum, which is also to be co-sponsored by the Australian Trade Commission and China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation.

Urges Wider Cooperation With Shanghai

OW1109144093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433
GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Shanghai, September 11 (XINHUA)—Australia will have wider trade and economic cooperation with China, Australian Trade Minister Peter Cook said here today.

He made the remarks at a signing ceremony for the establishment of a Sino-Australian jointly-funded food corporation. He also pledged to open the first container transport office in Shanghai, China's largest port.

The food corporation will involve an investment of more than 20 million U.S. dollars, 60 percent of which will come from the Australian side. It will mainly produce yeast and starch sugar. The equipment and technology will be imported from Australia.

The plant is due to go into operation in 18 months' time, and it will be the largest of its kind in China. It will enable the country to switch from being an importer of yeast and starch sugar to become an exporter.

Shanghai is one of the earliest regions to set up economic and trade relations with Australia.

There are now 57 Australian-funded enterprises in Shanghai.

Over the past few years, the city's imports from Australia have shot up rapidly.

Peter Cook, who is now heading a government trade delegation to China, also attended a seminar on Chinese investment in Australia during his stay in Shanghai.

Attends Guangzhou Trade Symposium

OW1409133293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Guangzhou, September 14 (XINHUA)—A symposium on Sino-Australian trade was held in this capital of south China's Guangdong Province today.

Visiting Australian Trade Minister Peter Cook presided over the opening of the symposium.

Attending were 26 Australian businessmen in Cook's entourage and representatives of more than 20 large enterprises in Guangdong.

The symposium focused on co-operation in the food processing, infrastructure construction, telecommunications and energy industry.

In recent years economic exchanges and co-operation between the two sides have become increasingly closer.

According to a local foreign trade official, last year the province's import to and export from Australia totaled 100 million U.S. dollars.

There are 59 Australian-funded enterprises, with a total investment of 84 million U.S. dollars, in the province.

The Australian investment is in real estate, agriculture, animal husbandry, foodstuffs processing, machine building and transportation.

Meanwhile, Guangdong has set up five enterprises in Australia, and they are operating well, the official said.

Cook spoke highly of the economic growth in Guangdong, and he briefed the symposium on Australia's achievements in new- and high- technology, and the potential for co-operation with Guangdong in this regard.

Relations between Guangdong and Australia started 100 years ago. The province has set up sisterhood ties with Australia's state of New South Wales, where there are large groups of people whose ancestral homes are in Guangdong.

Women Supreme People's Court Judges Leave for New Zealand

OW1109120593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716
GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—Ma Yuan, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court of China, and three other Chinese women judges, left here today for New Zealand.

Invited by Silvia Cartwright, chief district court judge of New Zealand, they will attend an international conference of women judges between September 14 and 17.

Near East & South Asia

Indian Prime Minister Rao Views Pact as 'Breakthrough'

OW1409151693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] New Delhi, September 14 (XINHUA)—Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao described today the just concluded border agreement with China as a positive breakthrough in Sino-Indian relations.

Addressing a combined services commanders conference here, Rao assured that in no way did India compromise the country's territorial claims by concluding the landmark agreement of peace and tranquility on the line of actual control between India and China.

Rao's four-day official visit to China ended on September 9 with a positive and optimistic note that both the Chinese and Indian officials described as a watershed in Sino-Indian relations.

Apart from the border agreement, the two countries also signed three other agreements concerning environment protection, media and technological cooperation.

Hindi Beam Optimistic Concerning Rao's Visit

BK1109153693 Beijing China Radio International in Hindi 1500 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao paid a formal and friendly visit to China from 6 - 9 September at the invitation of Premier Li Peng. Chinese leaders met and held talks with Prime Minister Narasimha Rao during his first-ever formal visit to China. Mr. Rao's visit has yielded positive results. The Chinese and Indian governments have signed agreements on maintaining peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control, cooperation in radio and television broadcasts, cooperation in environmental protection, and a protocol for increasing border trade points. The border question was the main focus of the talks between the prime ministers. Both sides have expressed satisfaction over the progress of the Joint Working Group [JWG] discussions on the border question.

Both believe that the relevant accords signed this time are of great significance. The accords specify that both the countries shall resolve the border question through peaceful and friendly negotiations and shall not use or threaten to use force. Until the final settlement of the border dispute, both sides shall strictly honor and maintain the Line of Actual Control. They shall make efforts to maintain their forces at a minimum level in conformity with good neighborly and friendly relations.

Both China and India have agreed that the JWG should continue its efforts for an early, just, and a reasonable solution to the border question. In their talks, Chinese Premier Li Peng and his Indian counterpart expressed the desire for increasing contacts and understanding and for fulfilling their common needs. Both Li Peng and Narasimha Rao were unanimous in their view that the economic, commercial, and scientific and technological cooperation between the public and private sectors should be supported and encouraged in order to open new vistas of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks, while referring to the question of Tibet, Li peng reiterated his government's stand on the issue. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao said India would strictly adhere to its commitment on this issue.

During his meeting with Narasimha Rao, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China and President Jiang Zemin expressed the desire to strengthen ties between the CPC and India's Congress-I party. Jiang Zemin said the population of China and India combined is 40 percent of the entire globe. The development of bilateral relations will not only benefit the people of the two countries, but will have a positive impact on the stability and development of peace in ASEAN and the world as well.

Qiao Shi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Ruihan, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Hu Jintao, Standing Committee Member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party; also had separate meetings with Narasimha Rao. The positive outcome of Prime Minister Rao's visit to China reflects the fact that there has been a fresh upward swing in Sino-India ties, which will definitely give impetus to the development of bilateral relations.

Bangladesh Praises Accord China-India Troop Accord

OW1209161993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] Dhaka, September 12 (XINHUA)—Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Reaz Rahman today described as "a positive development" the recent signing of an accord between China and India on reduction of their troops on their common border.

Answering questions by reporters at a press briefing here, Rahman said that troubles and tensions that could lead to arms build-up and diversion of precious resources were only contrary to the interests of "countries like ours", facing the common challenge of having to fight and eradicate poverty.

This is the first official response made by the Government of Bangladesh to the signing of an agreement between China and India last Tuesday [6 September] in Beijing on cutting the number of troops deployed on their frontier.

Nepalese Opposition Party Halls Sino-Indian Agreement

OW1309035693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Kathmandu, September 13 (XINHUA)—President of the Communist Party of Nepal (UML) Man Mohan Adhikari said his party welcomes the Sino-Indian border agreement just reached during the Indian prime minister's recent visit to China.

The main opposition leader said at the House of Representatives that the agreement was an important understanding reached between China and India, local press reported today.

Adhikari stressed that Nepal should maintain a balanced relation with both China and India as the era of playing Indian card and Chinese card against each other has come to an end.

Sub-Saharan Africa

State Councillor Li Tieying Meets Botswana Official

OW0709045393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240
GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Li Tieying met and had a friendly talk with Lt. Gen. M. Merafhe, minister of presidential affairs and public administration of Botswana, here this morning.

Their conversation mainly centered on the strengthening of the cooperative relations between the two countries.

Merafhe who is in charge of the press, broadcasting and television told Li that since his arrival here on September 5 he has explored possibilities of bilateral technical cooperation in television with leading members of the Chinese Ministry of Radio, Film and Television.

Ai Zhisheng, minister of radio, film and television, attended the meeting.

Deputy Chief of General Staff Fetes Zambian Army Commander

OW1309123993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—Lieutenant General N.M. Simbeye, commander of the Zambian Army, was honored at a dinner here today given by Lieutenant General Cao Gangchuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Simbeye, who arrived here yesterday, held talks earlier today with Cao on the international situation as well as cooperation between the armed forces of China and Zambia.

The 12-member Zambian military delegation led by Simbeye will inspect military establishments in Beijing, Jinan, Nanjing, Guilin and Shenzhen during their week-long visit.

Kenyan Minister 'Happy' With 'Growing Friendship'

OW1209175593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644
GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] Nairobi, September 12 (XINHUA)—Kenyan Foreign Minister Kalonzo Musyoka [title and name as received] has appreciated China for its help in various development projects in Kenya. Chinese Ambassador to Kenya Chen Pingchu told XINHUA today.

Receiving the Chinese ambassador on Saturday [11 September], Kalonzo Musyoka said he has been impressed with the way Chinese contractors put up the Kasarani Sports Complex right on schedule.

Musyoka also told Chen Pingchu that he is happy with the growing friendship between China and Kenya and that things are to improve with the recent dispatch of a Kenyan representative to China. The Kenyan ambassador to China was void for one and a half years.

He said that China is an undeniable strong power in the world politics though the Chinese are not boastful about it, adding that it is one of the biggest economies in the world.

In reply, the Chinese ambassador said the relations between China and Kenya are good. He told the minister that though China is developing fast, one problem China still faces is the imbalance of economic development among regions.

Sichuan Delegation's Visit to Uganda Reported

Meets Prime Minister

OW1009234293 Beijing XINHUA in English 2141
GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Kampala, September 10 (XINHUA)—Ugandan Prime Minister Cosmas Adyebo met with a five-man Chinese delegation from Sichuan Province, southwestern China, here today.

Describing the relations between China and Uganda as "very important," the prime minister said, the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, social and cultural fields has developed smoothly since they established diplomatic ties in 1967.

He expressed the hope that the good relations and cooperation could be further developed through the exchange of visits by government and party leaders of both countries.

The prime minister emphasized the importance of the economic cooperation between China and Uganda, adding that his country welcomed Chinese entrepreneurs to invest in various industries in the East African country.

Gan Yuping, head of the delegation, also expressed willingness to promote the economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on Wednesday [8 September] from Tanzania.

Talks With President Museveni

OW1309204893 Beijing XINHUA in English 2002
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Kampala, September 13 (XINHUA)—Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni today met with a five-man

Chinese delegation headed by Gan Yuping, vice-governor of Sichuan Province, at the state house in Entebbe, 40 kilometers south of here.

The Ugandan president discussed with his guests the means of further promoting economic cooperation between Uganda and China in general, and between Uganda and Sichuan Province in southwestern China in particular.

Museveni expressed his satisfaction with the work done by the Sichuan Corporation for International Techno-Economic Cooperation (SIETCO) in Uganda, saying that it has built some high quality roads in the east African country.

The Chinese company has constructed a total of over 1,500 kilometers of both bituminous and gravel roads in Uganda since 1986 when it won the first tender in the country.

The Chinese delegation also held talks with Ugandan Prime Minister Cosmas Adyebo and some cabinet ministers on economic cooperation between Uganda and Sichuan Province in various fields.

The delegation, which arrived here on September 8, left Uganda for home today after the five-day visit to the east African country.

Delegation Visits Tanzania, Signs Radio Accord
OW0809000893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam, September 7 (XINHUA)—A China Radio International (CRI) delegation headed by Li Dan, deputy director of CRI, left here this afternoon for Kenya, after signing a protocol for cooperation between CRI and Radio Tanzania.

Under the protocol signed here on Monday [6 September], Radio Tanzania will cooperate with CRI in providing Chinese industrial and commercial firms with advertisement services.

Meanwhile, the two sides also expressed that they would like to cooperate closely in producing jointly and exchanging broadcasting programs as well as in training personnel.

The CRI five-member delegation arrived here on August 31 for a good-will visit to Tanzania.

'News Analysis' Examines 'New Era' in Nigeria
OW1009171993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 10 Sep 93

["News analysis" by Gu Zhenqiu]

[Text] Lagos, September 10 (XINHUA)—The founding of the Nigerian Interim National Government (ING) has ushered in a new era of dialogue and tolerance in the

country as it is making painstaking efforts to win recognition both at home and abroad.

The ING's efforts are believed to have paved the way for a national reconciliation and elicited fresh hope among Nigerians after the country was haunted by a political crisis in the past two and a half months.

The political crisis arose from the former military government's June 23 cancellation of the June 12 presidential poll, the first of its kind in the country in a decade.

Shortly after being sworn in as head of the ING on August 26 in capital Abuja, Ernest Shonekan ordered the immediate and unconditional release of detained notable opposition figures and critical journalists.

The civilian-dominated administration displayed its openness and tolerance when it promptly entered into a dialogue with the Nigeria Labor Congress (NLC), which had organized a general strike.

The NLC has called off its nationwide strike, and Moshood Abiola, widely considered winner of the cancelled June 12 presidential election, has indicated his willingness to hold talks with the ING.

In addition, the ING has also embarked on a campaign to obtain foreign recognition by holding extensive meetings with foreign envoys in Nigeria.

Most of the friendly countries have appreciated the ING's establishment and expressed their belief that Nigerians can achieve a peaceful resolution of the nation's political problems.

The ING concept was first accepted by the Social Democratic Party, the National Republican Convention and the National Electoral Commission as a compromise to end the political crisis in the country.

The ING, which is expected to terminate its tenure on March 31, 1994, has to meet many challenges, especially those arising from a sagging economy in the country, as there is a real threat of widespread hunger, prices of the most basic necessities have risen beyond reach, banks are either not operating or groaning under the stress of insufficient cash, all higher educational institutions in the country are shut.

West Europe

Rong Yiren Visits Portuguese Prime Minister
OW1409060793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0406 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Lisbon, September 13 (XINHUA)—Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva held a banquet this evening to welcome Chinese Vice President Rong Yiren.

Silva, in his toast at the banquet, believed that Rong's visit will surely promote Sino-Portuguese relations and

provide a better opportunity for the two countries to exchange views on international issues.

Sino-Portuguese relationship is a factor contributing to stability in the present-day world and it is playing an active role in international relations, he said.

He said Portugal is very pleased with the progress made by both sides in the process of implementing the joint statement on the Macao issue, which have guaranteed the stability and prosperity of Macao.

Rong expressed appreciation for Silva's banquet. He said that since China and Portugal established diplomatic relations in 1979, the bilateral relations have developed smoothly.

Rong said that in the transitional period in Macao, both the Chinese and Portuguese Governments have cooperated effectively. China is confident of the future of Sino-Portuguese relations, he added.

Rong held talks with president of the Assembly of the Republic of Portugal Barbosa do Melo [spelling of name as received] this afternoon, with the presence of assembly vice-presidents and leaders of various parliamentary groups.

Rong conveyed chairman of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress of China Qiao Shi's regards and his invitation for do Melo's visit to China. Do Melo happily accepted the invitation.

Sees President Soares

OW1409164293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Lisbon, September 14 (XINHUA)—Portuguese President Mario Soares said today that China would play an increasingly important role in international affairs at the same pace as its consistently high economic growth.

Soares made the statement during talks here today with visiting Chinese Vice President Rong Yiren.

The Portuguese president reviewed Sino-Portuguese cooperation, saying Rong's visit would further promote ties between the two countries.

Rong expressed China's will to seek cooperation with Portugal in all fields, adding that he hoped the session of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Economic Committee currently being held here would be fruitful.

He also briefed Soares on China's ongoing economic reform and the opening policy that "China will stand firm to".

Earlier in the day, Rong met with General Rocha Vieira, the governor of Macao, at his hotel. Rong reiterated China's position on the Macao issue.

Vieira pointed out that Portugal would strictly observe the joint statement with China on Macao and would do its best to ensure the smooth return of Macao to China.

Peng Peiyun Meets Swedish Deputy Prime Minister

OW1309095093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Peng Peiyun met with Bengt Westerberg, deputy prime minister and minister of Health and Social Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, and his party here this afternoon.

Peng, also minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, had a cordial talk with the Swedish visitors.

Westerberg and his party arrived here Sunday [12 September] for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang went to greet Westerberg at the airport Sunday [12 September] and met with him today.

Zhu Rongji Receives Swedish Visitors

HK1309111593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 2 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA)—Vice Premier Zhu Rongji met with visiting Swedish guests Salin [sa lin 5646 2651], president of the Swedish SKF Company, and Scarjack [si ka jie 2448 0595 2638], the mayor of Goteborg, and their group. The two sides held talks in a friendly atmosphere.

Luo Gan Meets Director of German Automaker

OW1309090193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—Luo Gan, state councillor and secretary general of the State Council, had a discussion with Horst Tesltschik, director of the BMW Company, one of the leading auto manufacturers in Germany, on how to enhance economic and technological cooperation between China and the BMW.

Tesltschik told Luo that his company wishes to have long-term cooperation with Chinese companies. Luo wished the two sides fruitful in their cooperation.

Beijing Hosts Forum on Earthquakes With Germany

OW1409124393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—A senior official today stressed the need for China and Germany to

cooperate in earthquake studies and prediction to minimize the hazard of earthquakes.

Professor Chen Zhangli, deputy director of the State Seismological Bureau, told the first Sino-German seminar on earthquake studies that this is the "common aspiration of Chinese and German people and seismologists."

Though not as seismologically active as China, Chen noted, Germany is prone to earthquakes of small and medium magnitude, hence the need for cooperation between Chinese and German seismologists.

Earthquake prediction remains a hard nut to crack for scientists throughout the world, and this makes Sino-German cooperation in earthquake studies all the more necessary, he added.

For China, he said, earthquake studies are especially important.

The country accounts for 35 percent of the earthquakes of force seven or above that have occurred throughout the world since the beginning of this century, he said.

Of the three earthquakes of more than force 8.5, two occurred in China—the force 8.6 earthquake in the Haiyuan area of Ningxia in 1920 and another earthquake of the same magnitude in the Zayu area of Tibet in 1950.

Since the beginning of the century, earthquakes have killed more than 550,000 people throughout China, accounting for the global earthquake death toll of the past nine decades.

Since 1949, 274,000 people have been killed and 765,000 disabled by earthquakes, "the greatest of all disasters" in the country, the official said.

During the three-day workshop, participants will discuss questions of earthquake monitoring and prediction, fundamental and digital seismology, the earth's crust and upper mantle structures, and reduction of earthquake hazards.

After the seminar, Chinese and foreign experts will go to western Yunnan in south China to visit an earthquake monitoring station.

Jilin, Italian Firm To Build Furniture Factory

SK0809120093 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 93 p 1

[Text] The Jilin Provincial International Economic and Trade Development Corporation, the Changchun City General Furniture Factory, the Italian Daidelosi [as published] Industrial Corporation, and the Italian SCM group held a ceremony to sign the contract on annually manufacturing 30 million sets of high-grade furniture for compensation trade at Changchun Nanhu Guesthouse

on the afternoon of 29 August. This is the last cooperation contract signed at the 93 Jilin Provincial foreign economic and technological cooperation trade fair.

This project is of important significance to bringing into play the province's forestry resources and building a furniture group in the province. According to the contract, our side will use the loans granted by the Italian Government to purchase the furniture manufacturing equipment from the Italian SCM group and will market our products and the mosaic floor boards, made of the leftover bits and pieces, to Italy and then use the earnings to return the loans. The loan repayment period is 11.5 years. The contract involves \$12 million. Upon the completion, the project is estimated to turn out 600 million yuan of output value annually. Through the development of this project, the province will make full use of its forestry and woodworking advantages, upgrade the furniture production quality, and lay a good foundation for furniture production.

He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Liu Xilin, vice governor of the provincial government, attended the signing ceremony and also met with and feted the Italian guests.

At the meeting, He Zhukang spoke highly of the Italian Daidelosi Industrial Corporation and the Italian SCM group and agreed to and was pleased with the fact that both sides adopted the form of compensation trade. He hoped that this project would successfully be completed.

East Europe

Qian Qichen Visits Slovenian Prime Minister

OW1309173093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Ljubljana, Slovenia, September 13 (XINHUA)—Slovenian Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek told visiting Chinese Vice Premier Qian Qichen here today that China, as a big country, is an important partner to his country.

During his meeting with Qian, Drnovsek praised China's effort in maintaining world peace and stability.

Qian, also foreign minister, told Drnovsek it was his honor to be the first senior Chinese Government official to visit Slovenia after the establishment of diplomatic ties between their two nations in 1992.

Qian spoke highly of Slovenia's success after its independence in 1991 in achieving political stability and economic development.

He also said China appreciates Slovenia's stand on the former Yugoslav issue.

The two sides signed today agreements on investment protection and cooperation in culture, science and technology and a protocol on consultation between their foreign ministries.

Urges Closer Ties

*OW1409032893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259
GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Ljubljana, September 13 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that China pays close attention to the situation in former Yugoslavia and supports the effort by the parties concerned to solve the dispute through peaceful means.

Meeting with Slovenian President Milan Kucan, Qian said China respected the choice made by the Slovenian people and appreciated the effort of the country for the development of the relations between China and Slovenia.

Qian said China was very interested in the achievements of Slovenia in its efforts for political stability and economic development after it gained independence not long ago.

China hoped all warring parties exercise restraint in finding a solution to the conflicts in former Yugoslavia through negotiations, the sooner the better, Qian added.

Welcoming Qian's visit, Kucan said Slovenia thanked China's support for Slovenia's independence and its becoming a member of the United Nations.

He added that as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, China's voice has a very significant influence in the world.

Slovenia and China have a traditional friendship, Kucan said, adding that the two countries also have a common objective in the economic development. He expressed the hope for new successes in the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

Qian also met with President of the Slovenian Assembly Herman Rigelnik today.

Zou Jiahua Visits Polish President Lech Walesa

*OW1309172793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640
GMT 13 Sep 93*

[Text] Warsaw, September 13 (XINHUA)—Polish President Lech Walesa met here today visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua and they discussed ways to further develop Sino-Polish relations.

Further on Meeting

*OW1409022293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147
GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Warsaw, September 13 (XINHUA)—Polish President Lech Walesa met here today with visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua and they discussed ways to further develop Sino-Polish relations.

Walesa, expressing satisfaction over the development of the Polish-Chinese relations, said that the bilateral relations have vast prospects and great potentiality.

He hoped to establish a longstanding and friendly cooperation relationship between the two countries.

Zou said that the further enhancement of Sino-Polish relations based on the principles of mutual respect and benefit will not only conform to the two countries' interest but also to the peace in Europe, Asia and the world.

His on-going successful visit helps deepen the mutual understanding and will further promote the development of their bilateral relations, Zou said.

During his four-day official visit to Poland, the Chinese vice premier held talks with his Polish counterpart H. Goryszewski and also met with Polish Premier Hanna Suchocka.

Zou and his entourage left here for Budapest today.

Zou Arrives in Hungary

*OW1409032193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206
GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (XINHUA)—China respects Hungary's choice of the way of development and is willing to keep and boost friendly and cooperative ties with it on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua said here today.

In his written statement at the Budapest Airport, Zou said the people of China and Hungary have a traditional friendship. With joint efforts, the two countries have been developing their ties in recent years, Zou added.

The two countries are facing the common task of economic construction and "we can use the experience of each other and learn from each other's strong points to offset our weaknesses," he said.

"I am looking forward to meeting with the leaders of Hungary, and exchanging views with them on the issues of common interest," Zou told Ivan Szabo, Hungary's minister of industry and trade [position as received], who met the Chinese vice-premier at the airport.

Zou arrived here tonight at the invitation of the government of Hungary for an official visit to the country.

Political & Social**'Noted Political Prisoner' Wei Jingsheng Released***HK1409050293 Hong Kong RTHK Radio Two in Cantonese 0300 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[From "News in Brief"]

[Excerpt] China has released noted political prisoner Wei Jingsheng, six months ahead of his 15-year prison term. Wei is the political prisoner who has served the longest prison term. Lu Pui-chong reports:

[Begin Lu recording] Wei Jingsheng was sentenced to 15-years imprisonment in 1979 for inciting counterrevolutionary propaganda. He was also charged by the authorities for divulging military secrets to foreign reporters. An official from the Justice Ministry said: Wei is released on parole because he observed prison regulations. The official also said that he did not know where Wei was, but believed that he had gone home.

Western reporters believe that China has released Wei Jingsheng in advance in order to coordinate with the International Olympic Committee's upcoming decision to choose the nation which will host the 2000 Olympic Games. Apparently, Chinese authorities are trying to create a open atmosphere on its human rights record in an attempt to successfully win Beijing's bid for hosting the 2000 Olympic Games.

Yesterday, the Chinese authorities allowed pro-democracy activist Wang Juntao's wife, Hou Xiaotian to leave the country. [end recording]

On the background of Wei Jingsheng, Liang Ka-pik reports:

[Begin Liang recording] Wei Jingsheng, born in Beijing in 1950, of Anhui ancestry, was a worker at the Beijing Park Service and Management Office. His father is a demobilized soldier of the PLA [People's Liberation Army]. When the Cultural Revolution broke out, Wei Jingsheng was studying in the secondary school of the People's University, a school where the first group of Red Guards was formed. Wei was detained for three months at the end of 1967 for joining the Lianqin, an organization in opposition to Jiang Qing. Later, he joined the Army. After his service, he became an electrician at the Beijing Zoo. He started writing small-character-posters for the Beijing Democracy Wall at the end of 1978. He compiled a magazine, TANSUO [EXPLORATION], with his friends, wherein he issued a number of radically-worded articles. He also took an active part in the action to protest against the "Fu Yuehua incident." He was arrested again on 29 March 1979. He was sentenced to 15-years imprisonment in the same year.

Although Wei has served a 14-year prison term, he believes he is innocent. By arrangement of the authorities, he visited Tangshan for the first time in January this

year. Viewed from the photographs supplied by the authorities, Wei Jingsheng is in good shape. [end recording]

Wei Jingsheng is regarded as a forerunner of China's democratic movement in the late 1970's.

Regarding his speeches, Ma Men-kin reports:

[Begin Ma recording] Wei Jingsheng is the most controversial figure since China introduced the policy of reform and opening up. He stressed that democracy should be the fifth modernization. He criticized the Communist Party in his big-character-posters and other articles, which irritated the Beijing authorities. For instance, Wei said: When I saw the newspaper description of the superiority of socialism and heard about the truth of the superiority of socialism over capitalism, I cursed from the bottom of my heart: Damn you. At this moment, he said that he clearly saw Mao Zedong as a butcher who stood out in hundreds of years of world history and thousands of years of Chinese history. In the magazine TANSUO, apart from reporting on the Bastille Prison of the 20th century, namely, the Qinchen No. 1 Prison, and the merits of Gongdelin [a prison in Beijing], he also exposed the CPC's brutal treatment of political prisoners and annihilation of humanity.

While talking about human rights, equality, and democracy in an article written on 10 March 1979, Wei Jingsheng pointed out: The people's right to subsistence, freedom of choice, and equal opportunities do not exist at all on the mainland. Moreover, he used unprecedentedly unequivocal terms to mercilessly criticize the Communist Party and its leaders. Wei said: Under the long-term autocratic rule of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, the workers, peasants, soldiers, and other masses are deprived of their political freedom and even their lives. With blind faith in communism, the political dictatorship deprived the people of their political rights. The people were extorted and confined. He also pointed out: If they want to attain modernization, the prerequisites include the democratic system, reform of the government system, and a thorough practice of democracy.

The wisdom, courage, and awareness displayed by Wei Jingsheng have set a fine example for a new generation of the cultural revolution. [end recording] [passage omitted]

XINHUA Reports Decision*OW1409061393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0549 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA)—A XINHUA reporter has learned from the relevant department that Wei Jingsheng, who observed prison rules and obeyed the management while serving his prison term, was released today according to a parole ruling by the Tangshan City Intermediate People's Court.

Wei Jingsheng was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and was deprived of political rights for three years by the

Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court in October 1979 for selling military information and engaging in criminal activities aimed at subverting the Chinese Government.

Wei Feeling 'Very Happy, Healthy'

OW1409065893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—Wei Jingsheng was released today on probation by the Tangshan Intermediate People's Court, XINHUA has learned.

Wei was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for three years in October 1979 by the Beijing intermediate People's Court for his crimes of selling military intelligence and involvement in activities to subvert the Chinese Government.

Sources said that Wei observed jail rules and administration during his term of imprisonment. He received humane treatment and visited Beijing, Tangshan and Qinhuangdao on several occasions through arrangements by judicial departments.

Wei, after the pronouncement of his release this morning, told prison workers that he "feels very happy and healthy."

The jail gave him a send-off luncheon and sent him away in a car.

Prominent Dissidents Comment

HK1409134293 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts
Limited in English 1200 GMT 14 Sep 93

[From the "News at 8:00"]

[Text] One of China's longest-serving and best known political prisoners, Wei Jingsheng, has been set free. He was released after serving more than 14 years of a 15-year sentence, stemming from his role in the Democracy Wall Movement in the late 1970's. Other pro-democracy activists in China say Wei's release is intended to boost Beijing's chances of hosting the Olympic Games in the year 2000. Jenny Lam reports from Beijing:

[Begin recording] [Lam] Wei Jingsheng was freed from Tangshan Prison this morning after completing 14 years of a 15-year term for involvement in the Democracy Wall Movement.

[Wei, in Mandarin] Of course I am very happy. I have not seen my family for so many years.

[Lam] He was charged with disclosing military secrets and subversive activity. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY says Wei behaved well in prison and he was treated humanely. Outside his Beijing home, Wei's brother was mobbed by journalists waiting for the dissident's return. Wang Dan, another pro-democracy activist released in the past year, was sad. He believed

Wei and a string of other dissidents gained freedom because the Chinese Government is anxious to win its bid to host the 2000 Olympic Games.

[Wang, in Mandarin] This, of course, is a very sad practice—relying on human beings to get the games. This is very sad. But at present, this is the situation in China. We can do nothing about it.

[Lam] Another dissident, Xu Wenli, also believes Wei's release has to do with the Olympic vote next week.

[Xu, in Mandarin] When arriving in Xining from Beijing, Mr. Samaranch stated publicly his hope that China would go further in human rights problems and show something positive.

[Lam] But, he adds, locking up people does nothing to change their minds. Jenny Lam, TVB News, Beijing. [end recording]

Dissident Wang Juntao's Wife To Seek World Support

OW1409123093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT
14 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 14 KYODO—The wife of jailed dissident Wang Juntao will leave China on Wednesday in an effort to gather international support for the early release of her husband.

Hou Xiaotian, Wang's wife, will first visit relatives in Denmark and then hopes to enroll in New York City's Columbia University where she will study human rights questions.

Wang, 33, who was arrested in autumn of 1989 for his participation in the Tiananmen democracy movement, has contracted hepatitis and a heart ailment while in prison.

After crushing the Tiananmen pro-democracy demonstrations, the Chinese Government called Wang a "black hand" or conspirator and one of the main organizers of the student-led protests. He was sentenced to 13 years in prison.

International pressure and repeated threats by Wang to begin a hunger strike finally forced authorities to provide him with better medical treatment.

In a photo obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Wang and Hou are seen in their last meeting on July 11. Wang's birthday, in an army hospital where he is being treated.

According to Hou, the Chinese Government issued her a passport several days after the photo was taken.

"My heart feels very heavy. I will always be thinking of my ill husband, it is for him that I will make my greatest efforts as I leave. I will certainly return next year," a tearful Hou said.

She plans to return, if the Chinese government allows it, next June.

Earlier in the day, well-known Chinese dissident Wei Jingsheng was set free after 14 years of incarceration in what many believe is an effort by the Chinese Government to project an image of respect for human rights.

Observers believe the early release is an effort by the Chinese Government to improve its human rights image in the run up to the International Olympic Committee's vote, slated for September 23, to decide who will host the 2000 Olympic Games.

Due To Arrive in Hong Kong 15 Sep

HK1409062193 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Sep 93 pp 1, 12

[Report by Geoffrey Crothall in Beijing]

[Text] Dissident Hou Xiaotian is due to arrive in Hong Kong tomorrow evening on the first leg of her "world tour" to publicise the fate of her husband, jailed democracy activist Wang Juntao. Ms Hou, 33, will spend one week in the territory, where she plans to meet fellow dissident and labour leader Han Dongfang, before flying to Europe and the United States. Despite the notoriety caused by her very public campaign on behalf of her husband, who is serving a 13-year prison term for his role in the 1989 democracy movement, Ms Hou says she does not expect any problems when she returns to China next April.

She said yesterday her situation was different to that of Mr Han, who was expelled from Shenzhen and had his passport revoked after he tried to re-enter China last month. "I don't plan to engage in any political activities or join any of those dissident groups abroad so I'm not worried about being refused entry when I come back," she told the South China Morning Post. "It all depends on what you do and I don't intend to do anything that will get me into trouble. I just want to talk about Wang Juntao's situation," she said.

Wang, now held in a military hospital in southwest Beijing, is seriously ill with hepatitis B and a heart complaint. "His health is not at all good. He is very weak and listless," Ms Hou said. "He has actually put on weight but that is only because he doesn't get any exercise. All he does is eat, sleep and read all day."

Ms Hou is demanding that her husband be released on medical parole so that he can receive proper treatment. "Hepatitis is a very difficult illness to treat," she said. "The doctors at the hospital are quite helpful but they are constrained by the authorities." Wang has not been allowed visits from his wife and family for several months because the authorities say he is "not co-operating".

Despite persistent requests to see her husband for one last time before she leaves the country, the authorities have continued to deny any prison visits. However,

officials from the Beijing Public Security Bureau have indicated they might allow a visit from Wang's parents after Ms Hou has left the country. Ms Hou said she was "disappointed" at not being allowed to see her husband but admitted that it was perhaps inevitable that her request would be turned down.

Although Ms Hou has stated that she does not plan to join any "antigovernment groups" while abroad she said she might meet some fellow dissidents now in exile. "The reason for me going abroad is not to meet those kind of people but if I bump into them then of course I won't be able to ignore them," she said. "For example, it is likely that I will meet Han Dongfang in Hong Kong."

Analysts said that while Ms Hou might be determined not to engage in political activities abroad, the Chinese authorities might not see it that way. Ms Hou was imprisoned for five months after the 1989 crackdown and has been detained on several occasions since then for trying to publicise her husband's fate. She is considered by the authorities to be a "trouble maker". "There are plenty of people in the Government who would like to see her stay abroad permanently," a Western diplomat said. "But the international uproar which followed the expulsion of Han Dongfang might lead them to think twice about not letting her back in," he said.

Ms Hou herself says the authorities have been easing up on her lately. She used to be followed everywhere by teams of plain-clothes public security officers but the surveillance had been significantly reduced over the past few months. "They know I'm leaving, so they don't care any more," she said.

Li Peng, Chen Xitong Inspect Airport Expressway

OW1409113793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—A ribbon-cutting ceremony was held in Beijing today to mark the opening to traffic of the newly-built airport expressway.

Chinese Premier Li Peng cut the ribbon.

Called "The First Way to the Gate of China", the 18.735 km-long Beijing airport expressway starts from Sanyuan fly-over and runs to the capital international airport. The six-track road is 34.5 meters wide.

Along the expressway there are about 20 crossovers and fly-overs including a cloverleaf bridge which occupies 50 hectares, the largest of its kind in the country.

Building of the expressway started in July 1992 and it was completed at the end of last month.

The ceremony held today also marked the opening to traffic of the transformed section of the eastern third ring road of Beijing. The 8.2 kilometer highway starts from the crossing-over at Jinsong in the south to Sanyuan fly-over in the north where the road joins with the airport expressway.

After the ceremony, Premier Li Peng inspected the airport expressway and the transformed section of the eastern third ring road in company with Beijing City Party Committee Secretary Chen Xitong and Beijing Mayor Li Qiyang.

CPC Reportedly Abolishes Offices of Old Cadres
HK1309143993 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 10 Sep 93 p 9

["Beijing Political Situation" column by Jen Hui-wen (0117 1979 2429): "The CPC Decides To Abolish the Offices of Old Cadres"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (HSIN PAO)—As the CPC decided to implement the plan of reforming party and government departments, it also decided to abolish a number of the offices of the political old men, to illustrate its determination to streamline organizations.

Data from the CPC Central Committee Organization Department indicate that there are more than 370 cadres working in the offices of retired central leaders, and that among these cadres 80 percent are departmental and bureau-level cadres. There are another 8,500 cadres working in the offices of retired provincial leaders. This is one of the reasons for the twists and turns of the drive to streamline organizations.

An informed source in Beijing disclosed that in light of this situation, on 7 August the CPC Central Committee Secretariat issued the "Notice on Abolishing the Structure of the Offices of Old Comrades."

The "Notice" said that the Political Bureau Standing Committee had held a discussion and decided that beginning 1 September 1993, the structure of the offices of the old comrades who have retired or resigned from the central leadership will be abolished, and that this includes the offices of Comrades Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, and Song Ping, as well as the offices of the comrades who have left the leading posts of the Political Bureau, the State Council, the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The "Notice" revealed that the central leadership has made this decision in accordance with a suggestion by Comrades Peng Zhen and Wan Li early this year, after soliciting opinions from some old comrades, receiving general support, and discussion by the central leadership.

The informed source said that Peng Zhen and Wan Li, two former chairmen of the NPC, wrote a letter to the Political Bureau in February, suggesting that the offices of the old comrades who have already left the party and government leadership, who have retired, or who have retreated to the second front, should be abolished, and that they should participate in social activities in the capacity of individuals or ordinary party members. By so

doing the party and government comrades on the first front can better develop their leading talent and decisionmaking function and be free from interference, and it is helpful to the development of the reform of party and government organizations.

The suggestion by Peng Zhen and Wan Li was made in light of the difficult situation of the reform of organizations; they hoped that old cadres could play an exemplary role in promoting the process of reform of organizations. Conservative Forces Demand Retention of the Chen Yun Office [subhead]

The informed source also said that Peng Zhen and Wan Li had also suggested the abolition of the Chen Yun Office. In early April, that is, after the First Session of the Eighth NPC, Chen Yun sent a message to the CPC Central Committee, saying that he agreed with the suggestion by Peng Zhen and Wan Li, and pointing out that Comrade Xiaoping's health and the Deng Xiaoping Office still have a significant impact on the party and the country. What he implied was that the Deng Xiaoping Office should be retained.

Yao Yilin and Song Ping, former members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee, and CPC elder Song Renqiong also expressed support for the suggestion by Peng Zhen and Wan Li, but demanded the retention of the Chen Yun Office. In early May, Song Ping and Song Renqiong went to the hospital to see Peng Zhen and told him of their idea. Peng Zhen said that the abolition of the offices of all old comrades should be finally discussed and decided by the Political Bureau Standing Committee, and that the key point was to proceed from party work.

Due to the difference in opinion among old cadres, the matter of whether the offices of old cadres should be abolished dragged on undecided.

At the end of July, General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee, went to the hospital to see Peng Zhen, who once again talked about the necessity of abolishing the offices of old comrades, hoping that the central leadership could make a decision as soon as possible.

Thereafter, Jiang Zemin asked for Deng Xiaoping's instruction. Deng Xiaoping said: "Abolition is correct, keeping them is not good; but the office of our revered Comrade Chen (referring to Chen Yun) should still be retained, and this is my opinion."

Finally, based on the ideas of Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and other political old men, the Political Bureau Standing Committee made the above-mentioned decision, to abolish the offices of the old comrades who have already retired from or left the central leadership, but keep the offices of Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun.

According to persons in political circles in Beijing, the fact that both Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun suggested the retention of each other's offices reflects a balance

between the reformist and conservative forces within the CPC, out of the actual need to stabilize the political situation.

The "Linking of the Country's Security or Risk to One Man" Is Dangerous

The informed source said that Peng, Zhen and Wan Li said in their letter that although Comrade Deng Xiaoping retired in November 1989, he has high prestige in the whole party, the whole Army, and the whole country, and, in particular, his founding of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a great historic contribution, therefore the First Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee last October made the decision that when important decisions concerning the party, government, and Army have to be made, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opinions must still be solicited. Precisely because of this, it is necessary to retain the office of Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

The persons in political circles in Beijing thought that the fact that Peng Zhen and Wan Li wanted to retain just the Deng Xiaoping Office is not only an indication of their admiration for Deng Xiaoping, but also a reflection of the full affirmation of the leading status of Deng Xiaoping by most people inside the party.

However, the persons in political circles in Beijing pointed out that for a long time Deng Xiaoping has been worrying about his excessive weight in the party. On 16 June 1989, when Deng Xiaoping talked to the Political Bureau Standing Committee, which was reorganized after the 4 June incident and headed by Jiang Zemin, he said: "I have mentioned to Comrades Li Peng and Yao Yilin that once the new leadership can begin orderly work, I will not ask any more questions nor interfere in your business. I have said that this is my answer to my political duty. Of course, if you come to me for something, I will not refuse you, but it cannot resemble the way it was in the past. I do not want to hear an announcement saying I will play some sort of role after the new Political Bureau or the new Standing Committee is elected. Why must I do this? This is not because I want to be humble or whatever. It seems that now I have too much weight, and this is not good for the country and the party, and it may become very dangerous one day. The United States currently stakes its China policy on my health and death, and many countries in the world stake their China policies on my life. I have noticed this problem for years. It is very unhealthy and dangerous to build a country's fate on the prestige of one or two people. There is no problem when nothing goes wrong; when something goes wrong, it will be unmanageable."

It is thus clear that Deng Xiaoping realizes the serious shortcomings of the "linking of the country's security or risk to one man," but he has yet to properly solve the problem, and for this reason he will probably pass away with some regret. Perhaps this is Deng Xiaoping's limitation.

Officials Give Up Business After Anticorruption Campaign

HK1309142893 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 5 Sep 93 p 2

[Report by special reporter Lu Yeh (4845 6851): "Chinese Government Officials Refrain From Doing Business Amid Anticorruption Campaign"]

[Text] After Mainland China began to tighten overall economic control and started an anticorruption campaign, many former government officials who "plunged" into the "business sea" successively tried to "climb back onto the shore." According to a survey of former government officials who began to engage in business on a full-time or part-time basis the year before last, over 50 percent of them expressed hope to return to government office. At present, the anticorruption struggle has been waged across the board in Mainland China, and Zhu Rongji ordered all banking institutions to sever links with economic entities they set up within a time limit. The order was inviolable, and various ministries and state commissions also issued similar instructions and set forth their own "timetable" for such disassociation. Officials who have "plunged into the business sea" must choose to remain in government office or to engage in business and give up their government posts. That is, they are not allowed to hold both posts. According to rough investigations, over 50 percent of such officials have explicitly indicated that they will resign from their posts in the economic entities and remain in the government institutions.

Last year, a major central institution began to run "economic entities" and many officials were enthusiastic about making money by "jumping into the business sea." More than 100 officials changed their identity into "managers" and "bosses." At present in the anticorruption campaign, as the business companies are to be dissociated from their parent government institutions, some 60 to 70 officials indicate that they agree with such dissociation, and will resign from their posts in the business companies and continue to be "bureau chief" or "section chief" in the government institution.

A current manager of a company, who was previously a section-level cadre in a State Council department, said frankly: The current "atmosphere" is not favorable, and it is hard for companies to make money. It is safer to be a government official, because one may have money if one holds power. Quite a few officials now hold the same idea. The maxim for them is: "The sea of bitterness is boundless; repent and the shore is at hand." According to insiders, the trend of "going back to the shore" among officials is attributable to four factors:

—After the economic entities are separated from the government institutions, they will lose the support of the administrative power and will thus lose their influence and their ability to make money. Who is willing to remain in a company which is unable to make money?

- After China tightens overall economic control, the bubble economy will be rectified, and the loopholes, such as those in real estate transactions, that give opportunities to some people to reap staggering profits will be stopped up. In addition, it will be more difficult to raise funds and to do business. That is to say, "managers" and "bosses" will fare more badly.
- It will still take time for China to complete the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, and the "official domination" will continue to prevail. Power fetishism is more pragmatic than money fetishism. "Power" and "official posts" will still be greatly attractive.
- The government institutions have run business companies for more than one year, and most of the officials "jumping into the sea" have lined their pockets. Now, they prefer returning to their previous official posts to enjoy more leisure and comfort than continuing to struggle in the business circles.

Last year, the Central Committee issued Document No 5, encouraging institutions to run various "economic entities." At that time, famous economist Wu Jinglian pointed out: This move will legalize "official speculation" and "power-backed business." In retrospect, over the past year, few economic entities run by the government institutions actually effected the "dissociation," and power was brought into the market and was used to seek private gains. The banking institutions alone set up tens of thousands of economic entities, and the finance department also ran thousands of economic entities. This brought about innumerable disorderly and corrupt phenomena. The central authorities could not but carry out macroscopic control and rectification, and could not but launch a campaign against corruption by severely punishing some corrupt officials. Some experts proposed that all officials who have "jumped into the sea" should be told to resign from their posts in the government within a time limit, and should not be allowed to "return to the shore." Otherwise, it will not be possible to achieve the target of reducing the number of government officials by 2 million people, and the institutional reform will inevitably be affected. The "civil service system," which has been undergoing "difficult labor," may even "die within the womb."

Hong Kong Paper's Apology for Reports on Bankers Noted

OW1409132693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0952 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Hong Kong, 13 Sep (XINHUA)—Reports that so-called "inland bank officials flee with billions" and other relevant reports published in the Sunday edition and the business section of the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST—a Hong Kong English-language newspaper—on 22 and 24 August aroused the great indignation of the People's Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Agricultural Bank of China, and other parties concerned. The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

published an apology on its front page yesterday, admitting that its reports were "untrue and totally groundless."

An article entitled "Bank Officials Flee With Billions" published in Hong Kong's SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST alleged that some bank officials on the mainland had fled China after siphoning off \$28 billion, adding that the People's Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Agricultural Bank of China, and other parties concerned were involved in this matter. After the publication of the article, responsible persons of the relevant Chinese banks issued statements or delivered speeches, solemnly denouncing such reports as fabrication, rumors, and calumny, and strongly demanding the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST openly admit its mistake, make an apology, compensate them for damage caused, and guarantee that incidents of the kind will never happen again. They also entrusted the Bank of China's Hong Kong branch with taking actions to investigate and affix legal responsibility to the paper.

After lawyers for the two sides made contact, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST had no choice but to recognize that its reports are untrue and totally groundless; to extend its sincere apology to the People's Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Agricultural Bank of China, and parties concerned for tarnishing their reputation, and causing distress and losses; and to guarantee in written form that it will never publish calumnious reports of the kind again. The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST also agreed to compensate losses of the People's Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Agricultural Bank of China, and parties concerned with HK\$2.5 million. The banks and parties concerned said they are willing to donate this money to charitable institutes.

A responsible person of the Bank of China Hong Kong and Macao management department pointed out: The calumnious reports published in the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST have created a bad impression in Hong Kong and abroad. They have tarnished the fine international prestige of the People's Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Agricultural Bank of China. The damage done cannot be repaired by the paper's actions in admitting its mistake and making compensation. In view of the fact that the paper acknowledged its fault when made aware of it and accepted all our conditions, we have decided to cease legal action against the paper. The responsible person said: It is hoped that after the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST published an open statement to apologize for its false reports, the facts will be clarified and the bad impression eliminated. It is also hoped that the paper, acting on the principle of making just and objective reports, will never publish any distorted reports again so as to avoid misleading its readers.

CHINA DAILY Carries Report

HK1409062393 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 Sep 93 p 3

[Text] The Sunday Morning Post, a sister paper of Hong Kong's largest English-language newspaper, the South China Morning Post, published yesterday an apology to China for publishing a report under the headline "Bankers Flee With Billions."

On its front page, the paper said that "having now investigated the matter in detail, we recognize that the statements reported in each of the articles are untrue and totally unfounded," according to international wire service reports.

The story, which first appeared on August 22 and was widely picked up by the international media, alleged that a number of Chinese bank officials had fled the Chinese mainland after siphoning off \$28 billion.

It made reference to the People's Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Agricultural Bank of China and Ma Yongwei of the Agricultural Bank of China.

The report, which the Chinese government had earlier denied was also published in the South China Morning Post.

In its apology, the paper said: "We regret that the articles were ever published and wish to retract the articles and extend our sincere apologies (to those referred to)."

And Wang Deyan, President of the Bank of China, told China Daily by telephone yesterday afternoon that he had not yet received any formal statement on the apology from the Hong Kong newspaper. He added that comments from his bank may be possible on Monday.

Detained Businessman To Sue Wuhan Security Bureau

HK1209072693 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 12 Sep 93 p 4

[Report by Elaine Chan]

[Text] A Hong Kong businessman, who was thrown into a mainland prison for a month and then detained in China on gold smuggling charges for more than four years, vowed yesterday to sue the Wuhan Public Security Bureau (PSB) in Hubei. Last night Choi Chi-ming spoke of his marathon four-year ordeal and said he would seek \$10 million in damages for the "unjust treatment" he received from the Wuhan authorities. Mr Choi was released six weeks ago after the Supreme People's Court in Beijing declared him innocent of the gold-smuggling charges and brought the case to a close. But the 60-year-old warned his fight for compensation, for the business losses he suffered over the four years,

would continue. The businessman said he had investments totaling more than \$20 million in China. Mr Choi said he was disgusted by the corruption in the government offices in Wuhan.

His ordeal began in March 1989 when the department dealing with industrial and commercial business in Wuhan accused Mr Choi of smuggling about 20,000 gold carats worth 2.7 million yuan into the mainland. He was arrested by the PSB and held in custody for a month. PSB officials said he would have to pay two million yuan for his freedom. "But I strongly refused. Why should I when I have not committed any crime? All I did was to help the Overseas Chinese Corporation in Wuhan purchase gold in Hong Kong to be sold on the mainland." Mr Choi said as the managing director of a joint venture company—set up with two mainland partners—he consented to help the corporation because they had business dealings with it. "I came back with the gold via Shenzhen and the customs there did not give me any trouble. It was the Wuhan authorities. And why did they not also pick on them (Overseas Chinese Corporation) or my partners? They targeted me because I was from Hong Kong and they think Hong Kong people have money." Mr Choi refused to give in. "As I refused to succumb to their extortive demands, the PSB increasingly exerted pressure on me and one month later I was thrown into a cell in a PSB prison."

He was released in July after his partners in his Wuhan joint venture company paid the 200,000 yuan bail. "The PSB told me if I paid 400,000 yuan more, they would close the case immediately. But I did not. I am innocent. Besides it is unlawful of the PSB to ask for money. After we paid the bail, they refused to write us a receipt. In order to make money, they abused their authority," he said.

After his release, Mr Choi's travel documents were not returned to him, preventing him from returning to the territory. "As a result, I traveled within the provinces of China to clear my case and prove my innocence." He said during the time he was detained on the mainland, he saw officials from the Hubei provincial government offices, Hubei PSB and the State Council as well as the Supreme People's Court in Beijing. Mr Choi said he also petitioned the British Embassy with a letter written in Chinese. "But they told me I had to write it in English because nobody would understand me," he said. He said his son approached Hong Kong legislators but they said it was a non-political matter and took no interest in it.

The businessman is now determined to win his lawsuit. "I could not sue before because Chinese law says the case has to be declared closed first. Now I can. I must win because the facts are here."

Meanwhile, the family of a Hong Kong-based businessman detained in China since August 26 is still fighting for his freedom. Dr Philip Cheng, 64, is being detained in Changsha by PSB officials who have confiscated his passport and are refusing to let him leave the

city. He was arrested and kept in detention for a week after he went to Changsha to renegotiate a contract between his company, Zhuhai Golex Ltd., and the Hunan Arts and Crafts Import and Export Company. Yesterday, his lawyers filed a motion challenging the verbal edict that Dr Cheng, an American citizen, could not leave Changsha. His arrest warrant says only that he may not leave China.

Public Security Measures Taken Against Prostitution

HK1309142593 Beijing FAZHI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 93 p 1

[By reporter Sun Chunying (1327 2504 5391): "Public Organs Actively Ban Prostitution"]

[Text] A few days ago this reporter learned from the Public Security Ministry that in the first half of this year, the public security organs nationwide detained 104,624 prostitutes and sex patrons and smashed 2,009 prostitution gangs, comprising 9,792 people.

Since the beginning of this year, public security organs in various places have launched timely campaign against prostitution, striking surely, accurately, and relentlessly at those criminals who forced women into prostitution, lured women into prostitution, and took in prostitutes, as well as procurers. To make sure the East Asian Games would proceed in safety, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau made concentrated efforts to bring public order out of chaos, with the stress on cracking down on prostitution. In half a year, they detained 1,640 prostitutes and sex patrons, destroyed 51 prostitution gangs comprising 200 people, and closed 37 brothels. The Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau cracked down on prostitution in public places of entertainment, guest houses, and hotels, putting the lid on 36 brothels and detaining 730 prostitutes and sex patrons.

Beijing, Liaoning and Jilin Provinces also took strong measures against increasing erotic activities in cafes. In the last six months, the police identified 266 illegal bars and cafes, of which 31 were closed, 42 reorganized, and 193 fined, and detained 421 prostitutes and sex patrons.

The Public Security Ministry called on public security organs in all localities to take effective measures against prostitution in their summer campaign to improve public security. They should arrest those engaged in prostitution and send them to reform-through-labor units so long as basic evidence is available. They should deal harsh blows to criminals who sponsor prostitution or force women into prostitution. Those who continue to go whoring or sell sex when they are aware that they have contracted venereal diseases must be investigated to determine their criminal liabilities.

New Legislation Noted

HK1409071993 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Sep 93 p 3

[By staff reporter: "Anti-Prostitution Law Is Signed by Li"]

[Text] Twenty-three regulations on gathering and educating prostitutes and their clients have just been signed into law by Premier Li Peng.

Analysts said the new regulations will add teeth to China's anti-prostitution drive.

The legal document, first of its kind in the country, is aimed at "educating and saving" those involved in prostitution, as well as at helping to prevent any of their venereal diseases from spreading.

Public security departments and education personnel will resort to coercive measures to collect prostitutes and their clients for a period of six months to two years, force them to do manual labour, teach them law and ethics and cure them of venereal diseases.

Meanwhile, the regulations also outlaw practices such as physical assault and humiliation tactics by law-enforcers.

Female prostitutes will be managed by female workers.

But those engaging in prostitution but are less than 14 years old (as published), or inflicted with infectious diseases, or pregnant or who have less-than-a-one-year-old baby that needs to be breast fed, or who are sold and forced into prostitution, will not be detained.

Local governments are required to finance all the fees needed to educate and cure those collected, including the facilities, while prostitutes or their families should be responsible for physical check-ups and daily expenditures.

The 23 regulations went into effect on September 4.

In past months, big cities, including Guangzhou, Shanghai and Beijing have reported increasing prostitution activity.

The Beijing Public Security Bureau has cleared 33 coffee bars and dance halls since July, detaining 47 managers or service women for involvement in obscene activities. Seventeen of the bars and halls had no licenses to operate.

Li Lanqing Addresses Teachers' Day Meeting

OW1409040993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 10 Sep 93

["Study Deng Xiaoping's Education Ideology in Earnest and Promote Educational Reform and Development to a New Level—A Speech by Li Lanqing (on 10 September 1993) at a Meeting Held in the Capital To Mark the 10th

Anniversary of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription "Be Geared To the Needs of Modernization, the World, and the Future"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)—Comrades:

Our solemn gathering here today to mark the 10th anniversary of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription "Education Must Be Geared to the Needs of Modernization, the World, and the Future" at a time when all the people across the country are celebrating the ninth Teachers Day of China has major significance. First of all, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I would like to extend holiday greetings and pay high tribute to the broad masses of teachers and educational workers in the whole country!

The inscription "Be Geared to the Needs of Modernization, the World, and the Future" was an incisive thesis as well as a programmatic instruction given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on educational work in the new historical period of China's socialist modernization. China deepened the reform of education, accelerated its development, and achieved important successes under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription and a series of his expositions on the issue of education in the past 10 years. We have acquired an increasingly better understanding of the important and profound significance of the inscription as time passes. An important task facing us now is to further study the spirit, essence, and profound connotations of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription and a series of his expositions on the issue of education; accelerate the reform and development of education; and make greater contributions to an educational system for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the chief architect of China's reform and opening to the outside world. In his great practice of drawing up a grand blueprint for China's socialist modernization and leading China's modernization, he always regards education as well as science and technology as an important integral part of the overall strategy for China's modernization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription on the need for education to "be geared to the needs of modernization, the world, and the future" embodies a concentrated summary of the series of his expositions on the issue of education, and it provides a guiding principle for educational work under the new situation. As such, it has strong characteristics of our times and the significance of strategic guidance. We must study it in earnest in the practice of educational reform and development, acquire a profound understanding of it, and resolutely implement it.

I. Deng Xiaoping's Education Ideology Is an Important Integral Part of the Theory on Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics

The second generation of the collective of the central leadership with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the nucleus has evolved and developed the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics through the great

practice of leading the people to carry out socialist modernization. According to the theory, the essence of socialism is to liberate and develop the productive forces and to achieve common prosperity in the end. In upholding socialism, we must give priority to developing the productive forces and promote social progress in an all-round way by making economic construction our central task. Economic construction must rely on education as well as on science and technology. We must look upon the bringing up of a new generation of people "with high ideals, moral integrity, a good general education, and a sense of discipline" as the objective of education; build socialist spiritual civilization; and rely on the broad masses of workers, peasants, and intellectuals in carrying out socialist modernization. All these are directly related to education and require it to play a greater role in socialist modernization. Our party evolved its basic line of "one central task [economic development] and two basic points [adherence to the four cardinal principles and the implementation of reform and the open policy]" during the initial stage of socialism under the guidance of the theory. In addition, our party also evolved a complete set of general and specific policies on economics, politics, science and technology, and educational, cultural, military, and foreign affairs which were suited to this line. All these were expounded on in depth in the report to the 14th national party congress. Comrade Deng Xiaoping attaches special importance to education as well as to science and technology, and he looks upon the latter as the key to modernization and the former as the foundation for modernization. Deng Xiaoping summed up the experiences and lessons, both positive and negative, in socialist construction since the founding of the People's Republic; rectified the long-standing "Left" guiding ideology; gave expression to a series of original and incisive views on the issue of education; and, based on the great practice in socialist modernization, adapted his educational ideology to the characteristics of our times. Undoubtedly, Deng Xiaoping's educational ideology is an important integral part of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the relevant general and specific policies on education which have evolved under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's education ideology are an important integral part of the party's basic line, general principles, and overall policy. We must closely integrate Comrade Deng Xiaoping's educational ideology with the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; closely integrate the general and specific policies on education which have evolved in the past few years with the party's basic line, general principle, and overall policy; deepen and improve our understanding of them; and conscientiously promote educational reform and development in our country.

II. "Be Geared To the Needs of Modernization, the World, and the Future" Is the Quintessence of Deng Xiaoping's Educational Ideology

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has expressed many extremely important and penetrating views on educational work,

and the contents of these views are very substantial. He points out: The fundamental task of socialism is to develop productive forces, and science and technology constitute a primary productive force. The key to accomplishing modernization lies with advanced science and technology. Education is the foundation for cultivating qualified scientists and technicians. It will not do to develop science and technology if we do not attach importance to education. He stressed: We must respect knowledge and qualified personnel, and must develop a regular practice within the Party of respecting knowledge and qualified personnel. Intellectuals are one part of the working class, and it is necessary to bring their specialties into full play. Our scientists and teachers discover and cultivate talented people. By doing so, they score achievements and make contributions to the state. He maintains that the entire educational undertaking must meet the demands of national economic development. We not only should foresee the short-term needs but should also fully anticipate the long-term needs; we should not only fulfill the requirements of production and construction but also make thorough appraisals of the development tendency of modern science and technology. We should conscientiously study ways to better carry out the policy of integrating education with productive labor under the new historical situation. He stressed the need to carry out the educational policy of making people develop morally, intellectually, and physically in an all-round manner to give top priority to the firm and correct political orientation, to adhere to the four cardinal principles, and to safeguard stability and unity. He pointed out: Education should be included when the party and the state shift the stress of their work. If a locality or department only pays attention to the economy and turns a blind eye to education, we can say they have not done a good job in shifting the stress of their work, or their shift is not yet complete. Comrade Xiaoping clearly pointed out: "Leaders who neglect education are immature leaders with no vision. They are not able to exercise leadership in the modernization drive. Leading cadres at all levels must pay as much attention to educational work as they do to economic work." He attached great importance to investment in education and clearly said we should increase funds for scientific research and education. The funds for educational, scientific, cultural, and health undertakings are too little and out of proportion. We must increase funds in these fields by a large margin. He has great affection for the people's teachers and repeatedly emphasizes that educational workers who serve the people are lofty revolutionary workers. The people's teachers are engaged in a lofty profession, and their creative labor should be respected by the party and the people. We should raise teachers' political, economic, and social status. Students as well as all of society should respect teachers. Comrade Deng Xiaoping made many brilliant expositions on increasing educational reform, strengthening school management, improving educational quality, and improving work style. In the spring of 1992, Comrade Deng Xiaoping again stressed in his important talks during his southern China inspection tour that "we

must attach importance to science, technology, and education," saying: "I hope everybody will fully cooperate with one another to do a solid job in developing our country's scientific, technological, and educational undertakings." At the same time, he pointed out emphatically: We should not only make progress in the economy but also in the two civilizations; only this can be called socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Studying Deng Xiaoping's thinking on education leaves us with a profound feeling that Comrade Deng Xiaoping always addresses the issue of education from the high plane of our country's overall situation in socialist modernization construction, of our strategies and decisions for reform and opening up, of our nation's future destiny, and of socialism's historical fate and development. In modern society the citizens' educational level, as well as the knowledge and capability they acquire through education, have become decisive factors in promoting the development of productive forces. As regards the constant evolution in new and high technology, the international competition in science, technology, and military applications has in essence become a competition for intellect and talent; in the final analysis, that competition is an educational competition. An ancient expression says: "While it takes ten years to grow a tree, it takes one hundred years to cultivate the people." Therefore, we must rely on education to carry out the socialist modernization drive and to develop the economy. On the other hand, educational reform and development are inseparable from modernization construction. The tasks for educators is to train successors for the socialist cause. As the training of talented people affects future development, therefore it is necessary for us not only to set our sights on the present but also the future. It is with such a farsighted and brilliant perception that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, a proletarian revolutionary and grand designer for reform and opening up, wrote the inscription: "Education must meet the needs of China's modernization drive, of the world, and of the country's future" [the three needs]. The inscription shows his great foresight and is the quintessence of Deng Xiaoping's thinking on education, because it incorporates ingredients befitting the new age into our party's consistent and correct policy on education.

III. The "Three Needs" Are the Strategic Guide for Educational Reform and Development

The "three needs" inscription is the strategic guide for socialist education as well as for current educational reform and development.

The need for education to meet the requirements of the modernization drive drives home the interrelationship between education and economic construction and social development. We should make economic construction a central task, realize the goals of modernization, and build our country into a modernized and mighty socialist nation. To achieve that end, we must make all work revolve around and serve the central task of economic construction. Talented people are the most

important productive force for socialist modernization construction. A call for education to meet the needs of modernization is a call for vigorously carrying out reform and developing education; for raising the general public's ideological, ethical, scientific, and cultural levels; for further improving the quality of laborers; for training a large number of talented people; and for establishing an educational system that is suited for the requirements of socialist modernization construction.

Seeing as we now live in a more open world, the need for education to meet the world's requirements points to the need for us to look beyond national borders when promoting educational reform and development. With major advances in science and technology and improvements in productive forces, the number of international economic, scientific, technological, educational, and cultural exchanges have become more frequent. No country can now afford to cut itself off from others and exist in isolation; if it does it runs the risk of being left behind and of losing the chance for existence and development. Therefore, it is necessary to persist in carrying out educational reform and opening up; to constantly emancipate the mind; to change mindsets; to improve the systems that are no longer adapted to the requirements for modernization construction; to boldly make good use of the great achievements of human civilization while taking into consideration our country's actual conditions; and to modernize our country's education.

The need for education to meet the requirements of the future also points to the need for those who are in the education business to take immediate problems into consideration and set their sights on the future. The characteristics of education determine that education is a future-oriented and forward-looking undertaking. Youngsters who come to urban areas from rural areas are the future of the nation. Students who are now studying at schools will be the nation's builders at the turn of this century and well into the next. Their quality will have a direct bearing on the success or failure of our country's modernization construction as well as on the nation's future and destiny. Therefore, it is necessary to work out longterm plans; it is also necessary to do a good job in our current educational tasks from a long-term strategic point of view. We need to plan ahead and have foresight in developing education and in carrying out various reform measures. We must stand ready to help realize our country's second-step strategic goals at the end of this century as well as realize the third-step strategic goals in the middle of the next. At the same time, it is also important to build reserve forces to realize the longterm development of education.

The "three needs" is an organic whole whose foundation and premise lies in making education meet the needs of modernization and in firmly serving the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Meeting the needs of modernization necessitates the need for gearing toward the world and the future. When carrying out

educational reform and promoting educational development, we must earnestly implement this strategic guiding principle.

Comrades, our country's socialist modernization construction and educational reform are now at a crucial period. The gradual establishment of a socialist market economy not only provides an excellent chance for educational reform and development, but also places higher and more pressing demands on educational work. Since the promulgation this February of the "Outlines for the Reform and Development of Education" by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, educational workers have implemented the "Outlines" in a down-to-earth manner by following the guidelines set forth at the 14th CPC National Congress, being guided by the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and adhering to the party's basic line. As our program for educational reform and development in the 1990s, the "Outlines" are in line with the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "three needs" and with the thinking of Deng Xiaoping on education. We should do a solid job on promoting the study, dissemination, and implementation of the "Outlines." We should also speed up educational reform and development as well as strive to establish a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics according to the goals, principles, and demands set forth in the "Outlines."

1. We Must Attach Strategic Importance to Education and Develop it on a Priority Basis

Attaching strategic importance to education in order to develop it on a priority basis is an important element of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and his thoughts on education. It is also a fundamental principle for accomplishing China's modernization, a principle which has been repeatedly stressed by the party Central Committee on the basis of China's conditions and modernization experience. In recent years, leading comrades of party committees and governments at various levels have indeed paid more attention to education, and the social practice of respecting teachers and valuing education has become more and more prevalent. However, there is no need for reticence that some leading comrades have not yet duly attached strategic importance to education, and negligence of education still exists in varying degrees. Particularly in the new situation when we are accelerating reform, opening up, and modernization, some comrades are guilty of attending to one thing and of losing sight of others when dealing with the economy and education, and from time to time have made arguments belittling education, arguments such as "we are trying to greatly develop the economy and have no time to attend to education" and "given our limited resources, education must be sacrificed for the sake of economic development." Obviously this kind of understanding is one-sided and short-sighted; it is one of the reasons why the development of education lags behind today. The current backwardness in the development of education dictates that we must give priority to its development. It

must be pointed out that the social, economic, environmental, and political benefits derived from investing in education cannot be obtained from investing in other sectors. A far-sighted, mature leader must realize this. As Comrade Xiaoping has pointed out, we must do everything possible to successfully resolve the issue of education, even if it means enduring problems in other sectors and sacrificing a little speed in development. The arguments "we have no time to attend to education" and "education must be sacrificed for the sake of economic development" run counter to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thought. At present, our country is accelerating reform and modernization. Fundamentally speaking, the improvement of the standards of our entire citizenry—and the availability of a large number of specialists in every field who possess modern scientific and cultural knowledge, who are capable of making decisions and carrying out management and of operating in accordance with market economic rules, and who are needed in the four modernizations—will determine whether we can meet the challenge of a new technological revolution in the contemporary world, can establish a socialist market economy, and can bring about comprehensive social progress. We are developing our socialist market economy while opening ourselves up to the world—that is, gearing ourselves to the world and the world market. To achieve a superior position in international competition, we must achieve superiority in the standards of our workers and top-notch specialists in various fields where we still lag far behind. Therefore, the question of attaching strategic importance to education and developing it on a priority basis has not been satisfactorily resolved; in fact, it is far from being resolved. In economically developed regions where the educational foundation is stronger, there is a greater need for talent. In economically backward regions, backwardness in education is one of the roots of poverty. In view of this, all regions must earnestly understand Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thought on education, and must seriously carry out the major task of attaching importance to education and ensuring its strategic role for development on a priority basis. We must act in accordance with the "Outlines" and gradually increase our investment in education along with the development of the economy. If we genuinely want to carry out modernization and promote a socialist market economy, we must genuinely attach importance to education, place it on the strategic position in order to develop it on a priority basis, and earnestly engage in the reform and development of education. This is an important mark of a far-sighted, mature, modern leader.

2. Strive To Train a New Generation of People Who Have Lofty Ideals, Moral Integrity, Good Education, and a Strong Sense of Discipline To Meet the Needs of Modernization Construction

At the core of the inscription "be geared to the needs of modernization, the world, and the future" is the training of a new generation of people who can keep up with the needs of socialist modernization construction. Herein lies the fundamental objective of educational reform and

development. Schools at all levels and of all kinds must attach great importance to and earnestly solve the question of training talented people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: Schools should be the venue for training talented people. Should there be a qualitative standard for training talented people? Yes. As Comrade Mao Zedong said, the moral, intellectual, and physical development of students is essential for them to become educated laborers with socialist awareness. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has also repeatedly emphasized the need to train a new generation of people who have lofty ideals, moral integrity, a good education, and a strong sense of discipline. We must adhere to the guidelines on "the three needs," concentrate efforts on economic construction, and proceed from the needs of socialist modernization in comprehensively implementing the party's policy on education, in accelerating reform in education and teaching methods, updating educational ideas, and in achieving breakthroughs in reforming school curricula, thereby quickening the pace of reforming education and teaching, actively exploring socialist education models suited to China's national conditions, and helping the younger generation develop in an all-around manner and become qualified builders and successors to the cause of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Xiaoping has pointed out time and again that in recent years "the gravest mistake lies in education, or our failure to pay adequate attention to political and ideological education among young people." What merits our particular attention today is that money-worship, hedonism, ultra-individualist outlooks on values and life, and some corrupt ugly social practices have found inroads into and affected the educational front. Under the guidance of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, education departments at various levels and schools of all kinds and at all levels must earnestly study and follow the correct direction for running schools to ensure the sound development of educational reform and undertakings. We must, first and foremost, improve moral education by further strengthening education on the party's basic line; ideological education on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism; and education on modern and contemporary history and national conditions. Leading cadres at all levels must spend some time visiting schools to attend discussions with teachers and students and give a report on the situation to help them understand national conditions. We must teach youngsters to enhance their national pride, self-confidence, and determination to seek progress; to resist the inroads of capitalist and feudal decadent ideas; and to foster the correct ideology, beliefs, and outlook on values. Practical experiences in reform, opening, and modernization construction testify to that, and while inheriting and developing the party's fine traditions, we must realize that the Chinese nation's splendid culture and traditional mores are also part of our rich ideological treasure house, the essence of which has continued for millennia without decline, becoming the source of cohesion for the Chinese nation, while still

revealing its vigorous vitality and achieving practical effects today. While inheriting and developing the party's fine traditions and studying and learning from the fruits of other countries' civilization, we should also attach great importance to inheriting and carrying forward the legacy of China's splendid culture and ethical mores in educating the younger generation. Schools at all levels and of all kinds should pay keen attention to moral education, permeate it in all aspects of teaching and school activities, make persistent efforts to seek continual improvement and guard against formalism, and conscientiously strive to achieve results so that our schools can become the solid ground for building socialist spiritual civilization.

3. Vigorously Develop Education and Strive To Fulfill the Objectives of China's Educational Development in the 1990's

According to our three-step socialist modernization strategic plan, the "outlines" put forward the general objectives for China's educational development—namely, achieving a marked increase in the level of education among all people, a relatively great level of educational development among laborers in urban and rural areas before and after their employment, and an adequate number of various specialists that can basically meet the needs of modernization and establish the basic framework of a socialist education system, which is geared to the needs of the 21st century, by the end of this century. After decades of effort, we shall establish a comparatively mature and perfect socialist education system to achieve education modernization. While fulfilling various educational development objectives in the future, we must promote the development of various educational undertakings at all levels in an all-around way, by focusing attention on the "two all-arounds," the "two basics," and the "two majors." By "two all-arounds," we mean that various schools at all levels must implement the party's educational policy in an all-around way and improve the quality of education in an all-around way; by "two basics," we mean that we must basically popularize nine-year compulsory education and basically wipe out illiteracy among young and middle-aged people by the end of the century; and by "two majors," we mean that we must concentrate central and local government efforts, and those of various circles, on establishing and successfully running approximately 100 major universities and offering a number of major courses—namely, the "211 Project," under the prerequisite of further expanding the scale of higher education, rationalizing structure, and markedly improving both quality and beneficial results. Because China is a large country with a population of more than 1.1 billion, only a very few people can receive higher education. The overwhelming majority of people, and in some areas, even middle school students, will have to receive vocational education and prepare themselves for employment after they have completed their compulsory education. Therefore, like elementary education, vocational and adult education must by necessity become an education system on the largest scale in China. We must attach adequate

importance to and conscientiously do a good job in conducting vocational education. No matter if employees are educated before or after they take up their posts, very good vocational education must be conducted, not only to teach vocational skills, but also to foster professional ethics and a spirit of job dedication—"be conscientious and meticulous, and constantly strive to make improvement"—during work, service, and production labor. If we can train a large number of excellent, qualified personnel for practical purposes through vigorous development of vocational education, they will surely be able to play an inestimably important role in socialist construction. Meanwhile, we absolutely must not neglect improving the training of personnel at their posts or enabling them to renew their knowledge. Because education can be conducted cheaper and with better results, we should vigorously develop it and continue to successfully conduct it.

Difficulties and problems in our endeavors to fulfill the objectives of education's "two basics," particularly in elementary education, have caught society's attention. Fulfillment of the "two basics" objective was an important policy decided by the 14th CPC National Congress. As a project that will lay a foundation for improving the quality of all people, the "two basics" have important significance for China to achieve modernization, establish and perfect a socialist market economic system, and promote economic development, as well as for social progress in an all-around way. We made tremendous efforts to popularize compulsory education and eliminate illiteracy among young and middle-aged people in the past four decades or so since the founding of the People's Republic, thereby laying a sound foundation for fulfilling the "two basics" objectives. We should attach adequate importance to present difficulties; however, we should also be aware that, with effort, they can gradually be overcome. We must work with perseverance and press forward in the face of difficulty, and we absolutely must not relax our efforts or get bogged down. Party committees and governments at all levels must look upon education as a matter of first importance among our "fundamentally vital projects," pay close attention to it, and conscientiously do a good job in conducting it. At present, we must solve such realistic problems as inadequate input for elementary education, low wages and poor treatment for teachers, and students' discontinuing their studies in middle and primary schools, and we must fulfill the "two basics" objective in accordance with the formulated plan.

While ensuring every necessary condition for elementary education, we must make efforts to change the pattern of "education conducted to enable students to pass examinations," which is commonly adopted to bring about a shift toward "quality education." In particular, elementary education in areas that still have not enjoyed economic development must not be the same as in urban areas. We must pay attention to integrating agricultural science with education and to studying application purposes while conducting elementary education in rural

areas, and we should increase the proportion of agricultural science and technology in rural education and knowledge about running village and town enterprises in order to make students become individuals who will take the lead in developing highly efficient and modernized farming, animal husbandry, sideline production, and forestry and fisheries. We should also increase knowledge in these areas to help students run village and town enterprises and become the backbones of contingents engaged in these fields after graduation. We must also further reform and improve the examination system, as well as the system of admitting students to schools of a higher grade, take effective measures to lighten students' overly heavy burdens from lessons in middle and primary schools, pay attention to fostering quality development and individual character, and enable children and youngsters to grow up in a healthy manner. We must strengthen and improve the supervisory system and make vigorous efforts to raise the level of elementary school administration. Regarding various other education at all levels, we must also plan overall, actively promote development, and improve the level of school administration and beneficial results.

4. Accelerate Educational System Reform To Meet the Needs of Building Socialism, Carrying Out Modernization, and Building a Socialist Market Economic System

The fundamental way to educational development lies in reform. Only through reform can we establish an education system suited to a socialist market economic system and modernization. The "outlines" already specifically put forward ideas on how to reform the education system, education structure, education ideology, and education's substance and methods. It is necessary for various schools in all areas to conscientiously implement the "outlines," make efforts to reform the education system, which took shape under the planned economic system, and establish a socialist education system with Chinese characteristics.

We must accelerate school administrative reform and establish a system under which government-run school administration plays the dominant role, and all walks of life make joint efforts to run schools. The system of government school administration, which took shape under the planned economic system, played a positive role in the past; however, as the modernization drive and economic reform increases, the former school administrative system can no longer meet the increasing needs of education diversification in society, and it is unfavorable for us to muster forces from all walks of life to carry out educational undertakings with various characteristics. For a certain period of time to come, under the prerequisite of maintaining the dominant role played by the government in school administration, we must actively encourage and provide correct guidance for the development of a system under which private sectors run schools, and we must establish an educational investment system under which state financial allocations play the dominant role, and educational funds are raised

through various channels. Meanwhile, we must gradually establish an educational administrative system under which schools can decide for themselves how to run their businesses under the government's macro-control in order to make education meet the needs of a socialist market economic system and modernization.

Our nation's existing educational structure and educational and teaching patterns have not yet been able to cope with the needs of a socialist market economic system and modernization; the educational ideology, course content, and teaching methods are, to varying degrees, divorced from reality; moral education in schools has failed to cope with requirements under the new circumstances of reform and opening up to the outside world; and the training of qualified personnel has failed to meet the needs of economic and social development in terms of personnel quantity and mix, much less personnel quality and level of training. We should persist in emancipating our minds and seeking truth from facts, and we should quicken the pace of reform in all these aspects. Particularly in facing the reality that we are a poor nation managing education on a large scale, governments at all levels must try to make it possible for limited resources to yield education with greater social benefits, while gradually increasing educational investment. In this sense, an even greater sense of urgency is needed in educational reform.

Educational reform is a complicated social systems-engineering project. It should not only cope with and promote the establishment and development of a socialist market economic system, but also strictly abide by the regular pattern and characteristics of education itself. In addition to centering educational reform on economic construction to provide qualified personnel and scientific and technological achievements for economic construction, we should also pay attention to giving play to education's political and cultural functions and role in promoting all-around development of human beings, to training builders and successors to the cause of socialism with all-around development of morality, intelligence, and physical fitness, and to pushing forward all-around social advancements. While devoting major efforts to developing applied subjects, we should not neglect the development of basic subjects, and while it should go hand-in-hand with and be mutually promoted with economic, political, and scientific and technological reform, educational reform should not follow a single model or serve a single requirement. While determining long-term goals, we should proceed from reality to implement and achieve educational reform step-by-step, and, in light of the actual situation in different areas and different kinds of education, suit measures to local conditions and give separate guidance to different kinds of undertakings.

5. Devote Major Efforts To Upgrading Teachers' Social Status and Improving Teachers' Work, Study, and Living Conditions

The hope of national vitalization rests with education, and the hope of educational vitalization rests with

teachers. The fundamental measure of educational reform and development is to build a relatively stable and rationally structured contingent of teachers with noble educational values and good professional quality. Whether or not the desired results for educational reform and development can be achieved and whether or not different kinds of schools at various levels can accomplish the task of training builders and successors for the socialist cause both hinge on teachers.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly said as early as 1977 and 1978: "To bring scientific and educational workers' initiatives into play, we should not just talk, but also we should create conditions for them and conscientiously help them solve some practical problems." "It is necessary to study the teaching wage system—first of all for middle and primary school teachers. We should take appropriate measures to encourage people to make education their lifetime career." He also specifically pointed out: "Present wages for primary school teachers are too low. A good primary school teacher has a very heavy workload; we should increase their wages." In 1988 he again said: "No matter how many difficulties we face, we must increase teachers' pay. Even in other countries, this is a matter that will have an impact." Over the past dozen years or so, the party and state have taken many measures to increase teachers' pay and achieved marked results. Following the change in the pattern of national income distribution, however, wages and incomes among the teaching contingent as a whole are still low. Governments at all levels should increase teachers' pay step-by-step, as well as improve their working, study, and living conditions. In addition, some provinces, municipalities, and regions have especially allocated large amounts of funds and drawn up preferential policies to solve teachers' housing problems year after year; however, the past two years also saw some very serious instances of certain localities defaulting on teachers' wages. A small number of localities even abolished the statutory educational surcharge as part of an effort to remove "illegal charges" from peasants and lighten their burdens, thus cutting operational funds for rural schools. This will not only impair the prestige of governments at various levels and the dignity of the teaching profession, but also directly affect the stability of the teaching contingent and cause a drop in educational quality and even jeopardize the continued existence of basic education. Leading comrades from party organizations and governments at all localities must take realistic and vigorous measures to first solve problems involving teachers' wages and make efforts to truly pursue the objective of building the teaching contingent and implementing educational policies, both of which were put forward by the "outlines." Because legal guarantees are needed to resolve teachers' problems, the "Teachers' Law," an important educational law, has been drafted after revisions and will soon be submitted for examination and approval by the National People's Congress after deliberations by the State Council. The promulgation of this law will move the building of the teaching

contingent toward standardization and legal institutionalization. Active efforts are also being made to draft other education-related laws. Here I would like to specifically stress: We should take a protective policy for and make vigorous efforts to properly carry out pedagogical education, give effective policy guidance, encourage outstanding students to apply for admission to teachers' training colleges, and attract outstanding qualified personnel to strengthen the teaching contingent.

Comrades! Over the past decade or so, our nation's educational undertakings have made tremendous achievements under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's educational ideology to lay solid groundwork for reform and development for the period ahead. The present overall situation on our nation's educational front is good, but quite a number of difficulties and problems do exist; of course, there will be problems along the way. As long as governments at various levels sum up and learn from their experience and lessons, pay serious attention to the problems in front of them, take effective measures, and enthusiastically and safely quicken the pace of reform, these problems can be overcome. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in 1985: "I am optimistic about educational development in our nation; there are difficulties, but we should see the favorable conditions. By any standards, economic development has been fast these few years. The economy is the foundation, and economic development will surely bring along educational development.... [ellipses as received] Under such conditions, as long as leadership at all levels pays serious attention, our education will not face any problems, and there will be no grounds for pessimism. If we do solid work for a few years, a new situation of unprecedented prosperity for Chinese national educational undertakings will surely come." We should have this kind of optimistic and firm attitude. As long as we take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as the guide; seriously study and implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's educational ideology; engage in less empty talk; do more solid work; and take unswerving, proper charge of implementing the "outlines," we will certainly be able to push the great cause of our educational reform and development to a new stage!

Li Lanqing Writes Hebei Leaders on Teachers' Wages

HK1309143893 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 93 p 3

[Report: "Li Lanqing's Letter to Leading Comrades of the Hebei Provincial Party Committee"]

[Text] Comrades [Cheng] Weigao [secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee] and [Ye] Liansong [Hebei provincial governor],

I recently learned that, owing to various reasons, the problem of defaulting in payment of primary and secondary school teachers' wages had surfaced in some

provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions over the past few years, and last year in particular. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have taken this matter very seriously and called for various localities to rapidly adopt realistic measures to resolve the problem in an appropriate way. The provincial government has successively transmitted three telex messages to various prefectures and cities, calling for them to take measures to resolve the problem within a time limit. It also called a special teleconference on this subject to instruct the principal leading cadres of various prefectures and cities (counties) to personally take charge of the task. You have proposed that "even if you are in greater economic difficulties, the funds for education will not be diverted to other use; even in a tight financial situation, teachers will not be affected; and even in harder conditions, children should not suffer from them," which I appreciate very much. This has reflected the understanding of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and Government on the strategic position of education and their determination to resolve the problem. I have learned from the State Education Commission that, through your recent efforts, you have settled 42 percent of the total amount in arrears throughout the province by the end of July. This is a good beginning. I hope that you will continue to concentrate your energies on resolving this problem to ensure that all the teachers' wages in arrears are duly paid as scheduled.

Respecting teachers, heeding education, and showing concern for teachers' living and working conditions are the consistent principles of the party and government. The solution of the default in payment of teachers' wages is a major practical event that we should handle under the present situation. It has a bearing on the development of elementary education and social stability in China, so principal leading comrades of governments at all levels should attend to the matter personally, and pertinent departments should cooperate closely on them. In light of the policy of raising funds for education through multiple channels as put forth in the "Outline of Educational Reform and Development in China," we should increase input into education and improve the management structure on educational expenditures. In the future, not only should we ensure that teachers' wages are paid on time and in full, but their treatment should be further enhanced following the development of economic construction.

Teachers' Day is approaching. On the eve of the festival, I should like to extend my sincere greetings and lofty regards through you as well as the provincial party committee and government to the vast number of teachers, staff, and workers who work industriously on the first line of the educational undertaking!

[Signed] Li Lanqing

[Dated] 18 August 1993

Chi Haotian Writes on Democratic Centralism

HK1409063293 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 93 p 5

[Article by Chi Haotian (6688 3185 3944): "Several Questions on Upholding and Improving Democratic Centralism"]

[Text] Democratic centralism is the basic system of the party and the state. It is the party's fundamental organizational principle, and is an indispensable magic weapon for strengthening the party's leadership and party building.

I

In our party's experience of struggle over the past 72 years, the three generations of leading collectives represented by Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, and Jiang Zemin, all attached great importance to the system of democratic centralism, a Marxist principle for party building. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "In order to boost the party's strength, we rely on the implementation of the system of democratic centralism to arouse the whole party's initiative." Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed many times that democratic centralism is the fundamental system of our party and state, and is a most convenient and reasonable system, which must never be discarded. He warned the whole party: "Without properly carrying out the system of democratic centralism, the party, the state, and the socialist system may change their color." Comrade Jiang Zemin also explicitly pointed out: "What do we rely on to guarantee the party's organizational unity and action in unison? The most important point is to strictly implement the system of democratic centralism."

In the new historical period, upholding and improving the system of democratic centralism is of special and great significance.

Upholding and improving democratic centralism is a requirement for the implementation of the party's basic line. Historical experience has proved that after a correct political line is adopted, there must be a perfect system of democratic centralism, as well; only thus can the political line be properly maintained and implemented. At present, our party has adopted the basic line characterized by "one central task, and two basic points." To firmly uphold the basic line and successfully carry out the great cause of reform, opening, and socialist modernization, we rely on the system of democratic centralism to guarantee that the whole party will continuously adapt itself to the new situations, to solve contradictions and problems in the course of advances, and to guarantee that the party will maintain organizational unity and act in unison, thus ensuring that the party will continue to be the firm, strong leadership core for the cause of socialist modernization.

Upholding and improving democratic centralism is a requirement for guaranteeing the party's absolute leadership over the armed forces. Our Army is the people's armed forces under the party's absolute leadership. Only by strictly enforcing democratic centralism and effecting unified collective leadership over the troops can we guarantee that the policy decisions made by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission are implemented in the armed forces, and guarantee that the armed forces always will firmly obey the party's instructions and maintain the nature of the people's armed forces in any circumstances.

Upholding and improving democratic centralism is a requirement for enhancing the party's ruling and leading level. The new situation of reform, opening, and building the socialist market economy provides a new opportunity and new conditions for strengthening party building. At the same time, party building and the party's leadership method also will be facing many new tests. Establishing the socialist market economy is a new task, and the need to formulate policies on a democratic, scientific, and legal basis is greater and is becoming more difficult. In the course of establishing the socialist market economy, money fetishism, hedonism, and extreme egoism may occur among some people. In order effectively to resist and eliminate such tendencies, it is necessary to fully arouse the initiative and creativity of party members and the masses, and this task is more arduous. Some principles of the socialist market economy are contradictory to the party's need to maintain a high degree of centralization and unity, and this poses a new challenge to the sense of organization and discipline among party organizations and party members. How to handle the relationship between the expanding administrative chief responsibility system in the market economy and the party's collective leadership will become a more complicated issue, as well. Therefore, enhancing the whole party's level of implementing democratic centralism is an important yardstick by which to measure the party's ruling and leading level in the new situation.

Upholding and improving democratic centralism is a requirement for training and bringing up cadres. An important task in party building is to train and bring up a large number of young cadres with both political integrity and work ability. The system of democratic centralism plays a major role in the fulfillment of this task. Relying on the perfect system of democratic centralism, adopting democratic methods, and taking the mass line, we will be able to select and use cadres correctly, give play to their initiative, and encourage them to build up their ability in their creative work. In recent years, a large number of young and middle-aged cadres have been appointed to leading posts. They obey the party's instructions, have received good education, and are full of vigor. It also should be noticed, however, that some comrades are short of the strict training under the system of democratic centralism; they do not have a strong sense of democratic centralism and do not have

personal feelings about our party's positive and negative experience, so they are not good at carrying out democratic centralism. In order to be qualified successors to the revolutionary cause, young and middle-aged cadres must improve their quality in pursuing democratic centralism. This is an indispensable requirement for them. By properly solving this issue, we can ensure that the party's tradition can be passed from generation to generation and the party's cause can prosper.

II

At present, attention should be paid to solving properly the following three issues in the implementation of democratic centralism:

First, resolutely safeguarding the party's centralization and unity. The basic principle in the system of democratic centralism is that individual party members obey party organizations, the minority obeys the majority, organizations at lower levels obey organizations at upper levels, and all organizations and members of the party obey the party's national congress and the Central Committee. Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed: "Among all these points, the most important one is that the whole party obeys the Central Committee." This is because this is the primary condition for maintaining the party's centralization and unity, and is the fundamental guarantee for the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. At present, it is of especially great significance to enforce this point strictly. The establishment and improvement of the socialist market economy inevitably will cause extensive and profound changes in various aspects of our country's social life. The contradictions, conflicts, and adjustments in the relations among various interests inevitably will require strong and effective overall regulation and control, as well as centralized and unified leadership. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Macroscopic control should find expression in the effective implementation of the central authorities' decisions and instructions."

The whole party should obey the central leadership, and this means that it obeys both the overall and fundamental interests of the party and the people. Party leading cadres at all levels must stand firmly on a party spirit position when handling affairs, making decisions, and doing creative work. They must proceed from the fundamental interests of the party and the people, and must obey unconditionally the party's unified will, unified belief, and unified action. They must maintain a high degree of political and ideological uniformity with the party central leadership, and must resolutely safeguard the solemnity and authority of the principles and policies laid down by the party's central leadership. They must not act only according to their own wishes, go their own way, and pursue decentralism. They must carry out resolutely what has been decided by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, and must guarantee the faithful implementation of administrative and military orders. No one is allowed to ignore orders and prohibitions, or to comply

publicly while opposing in private through the pursuit of their own "countermeasures" against the policies of the upper authorities. No one is allowed to seek only the selfish interests of their own units without regard for, or at the expense of the overall interests.

Second, effectively enhancing the collective leadership of party committees at all levels. Improving collective leadership is an important issue in the implementation of the system of democratic centralism under the current new situation and in the enhancement of the party's ruling and leading competence, so importance must be attached to this issue.

At present, insufficient democracy and insufficient centralization often exist side by side in the same place. Some leading cadres do not have a democratic style of work; they like to decide everything themselves, and collective discussions take on meaningless forms. Some leaders even bring their administrative posts to inner-party decision-making activities. Some party committee members lack a sense of participating in a collective leadership, and are used to regarding themselves as only non-decision-making assistants. They fear when their opinions differ from those of the party secretary, so they do not dare express their own opinions fully. In some party committees, people stress too much democracy and do not attach importance to centralization. One matter may be discussed endlessly, and no decision can be made. To solve all these problems, the key lies in perfecting the party committee collective leadership system in light of the principle of democratic centralism. Major policy decisions must be discussed collectively, and centralization should be effected correctly on the basis of giving full play to democracy according to the principle of the minority obeying the majority. The so-called major policy issues refer to important affairs concerning the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies; important work arrangements; cadre appointments and transfers; major issues concerning the interests of the masses; and issues that should be decided collectively by the party committee as required by the upper authorities. Such major issues should be discussed collectively and decided by a party committee or its standing committee, and cannot be decided arbitrarily by one person or several people. At the same time, it is necessary to clearly specify the form of collective discussion. Meetings of a party committee and its standing committee should be held regularly to discuss and decide major issues. This cannot be replaced by leaders' work meetings, informal meetings, and the circulation of documents among leaders. It is necessary to perfect the work rules, discussion rules, and voting system for party committees at all levels. The procedures and methods of inner-party democracy should be established clearly, the scope of collective leadership and of individual powers and responsibilities should be specified clearly. In short, it is necessary to fully arouse the initiative and creativity of the whole party committee through perfecting collective leadership, and to enhance the level of party committees' making policy decisions in a democratic and

scientific way. Thus, we may prevent such phenomena as decisions being made by individuals or according to the opinion of the responsible individual; decisions being made recklessly, without long-term plans; and decisions being made in consideration of saving the face of those in charge and maintaining interpersonal relations. Then we will be able to ensure the correct and effective implementation of the party committee's policy decisions.

Third, greatly strengthening the unity of leading bodies at all levels. Unity is the life of the party. Unity may produce rallying force, creative force, and fighting force. Practice shows that leading bodies which pursue democratic centralism properly are certainly united, and maintain harmonious relations among all members. If the system of democratic centralism is not perfect, however, the leading bodies are loose, weak, and plagued with internal frictions. Therefore, the 14th party congress took upholding and improving democratic centralism, and safeguarding the party's unity as major tasks, setting them before the whole party.

To implement democratic centralism and ensure the unity of the leading body, we should do a good job in the following points: 1) Regularize the behavior of the leading body members according to democratic centralism. Lenin made a celebrated dictum: Democratic centralism is to be free in making discussions and criticisms, and is to act in unison. When the party committee discusses and decides on major issues, democracy should be brought into full play, and committee members should express their own opinions without reservation. Once a decision is made, according to the principle that the minority obeys the majority, all people should obey the decision resolutely and carry it out actively. 2) Perfect inner-party organizational activities according to democratic centralism. In order to perfect the system of inner-party organizational activities, we should carry out active ideological struggle and should champion upright and healthy conduct. People should be encouraged to uphold the truth, rather than merely caring about each other's face, and to tell the truth rather than lies. They should resolutely resist the vulgar style of boasting, flattering, and toadying, thus increasing the principled character and the seriousness of the inner-party organizational activities, and creating a favorable environment for eliminating various negative factors that may affect unity. 3) Handle contradictions within the party according to democratic centralism. The existence of contradictions within the party is nothing terrible, and it does not mean that the party is not united. The key lies in handling the contradictions correctly according to the principle of democratic centralism, and handling correctly the relationships between the individual and the collective, between the minority and the majority, between the partial unit and the whole party, and between collective leadership and individual responsibilities. Contradictions should be controlled within the scope allowed by the establishment and should be guided to develop in a direction favorable to the party's unity.

III

To uphold and improve the system of democratic centralism, we now should make efforts mainly in the following four aspects.

First, more deeply conduct education in democratic centralism. Our party had quite a lot of negative experience related to the failure to implement democratic centralism; among other factors, a major one was the neglect of education, propaganda, and popularization related to the theory about democratic centralism. At the "7,000-people meeting" in January 1962, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Some of our comrades still do not understand democratic centralism as discussed by Marx and Lenin." The situation mentioned by Comrade Mao Zedong 30 years ago still exists to various degrees within the party. Establishing the concept of democratic centralism remains a major issue to be solved in party building. Therefore, party organizations at all levels should take education in democratic centralism as an important point in education in basic party knowledge, and it should be included in the curriculum for cadre training as an obligatory subject. All party members, and especially party leading cadres, should thoroughly understand the great significance of carrying out democratic centralism under the new situation. They should understand and master the viewpoint that democratic centralism is a basic principle of Marxist theory on party building, the viewpoint concerning the dialectical unity between democracy and centralization, the viewpoint about the unity of upholding both democratic centralism and the mass line, the viewpoint about relying on democratic centralism to ensure the correctness of the party's policy decisions and their effective implementation, the viewpoint about safeguarding the party's unity and centralization according to the principle of democratic centralism, and the viewpoint about applying democratic centralism to training cadres and arousing party members' initiative. They also should understand clearly the methods and procedures for carrying out democratic centralism. Through education and training, they will have a higher consciousness, firmness, and consistency in carrying out democratic centralism.

Second, improve various systems related to democratic centralism. To improve the implementation of democratic centralism, great importance should be attached to the establishment and development of relevant systems. The principle of democratic centralism should take certain concrete forms, be institutionalized and regularized, and thus become more feasible and applicable. When summing up the party's historical experience, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "It is true that the errors we made in the past were partly attributable to the way of thinking and the work style of some leaders. However, they were even more attributable to the problems in our organizational and working systems." The problems in the systems "are more fundamental, widespread, and long-lasting, and they have a greater effect on the overall interests of our country. This is a question that has a close bearing on whether our party and state will change

political color, and therefore should command the attention of the whole party." The party is a united organization built according to democratic centralism, and the party's various systems give concrete expression to the principle of democratic centralism. Without the implementation of such concrete systems, democratic centralism will become empty talk and the high degree of centralization in the party will lose its organizational foundation and institutional guarantee. Therefore, we should make great and persistent efforts to improve various systems related to democratic centralism. On the one hand, we should implement strictly the CPC Constitution, the Norms on Inner-Party Political Life, and other relevant stipulations, and should effectively perfect the party congress system at various levels, the party committee collective leadership system, the party committee democratic life system, the system requiring leading cadres to attend dual organizational activities, and the system for democratically assessing party members. In the course of implementation, the role of these systems should be brought into full play. On the other hand, it is necessary to further strengthen the supervisory guarantees and controlling mechanisms of these systems. The implementation of these systems should be considered a major aspect of discipline enforcement. To strengthen these systems, we also are enhancing the sense of law and discipline, and the idea of all people being equal before the law. The party's systems represent the overall will of the party, have the solemnity of laws and regulations, and have a high degree of authority. They are obligatory and compulsory for all party members and party organizations at all levels. No one can act in violation of them, no one can explain or change them according to his own idea, and no one can invalidate them. All party members—no matter what offices they hold—are equal before the party's systems, and must observe and obey these systems unconditionally. The party does not allow the existence of any special members who are free of the systems' constraints. It is necessary strictly to inspect and supervise the implementation of the party's systems. Party committees and the party discipline inspection commissions should perform the supervisory function; the upper leading organs and the party rank and file both should perform this function. Resolute action should be taken to correct the phenomena in some party organizations of strict demands being set on the party rank and file, but the demands for upper leaders being loose. The established rules and regulations must be observed and enforced strictly, and those who violate discipline must be punished so that a good atmosphere can be cultivated in party building, functioning, and personnel management according to the systems.

Third, take the initiative in tempering party spirit more effectively. At present, some comrades do not have strong party spirit, and this problem has become rather prominent. They often act according to their personal feelings or their own units' interest, and give little consideration to the interests of the party organizations and the overall interests. They have a strong interest in

money and power, and pay close attention to personal fame and gain, but have little interest in serving the people and being dedicated. This affects the implementation of democratic centralism. The new period, the new tasks, and the new environment require Communist Party members to strengthen the tempering of party spirit more conscientiously. In his speech at the forum marking the 72d anniversary of the CPC's founding, Comrade Jiang Zemin explicitly required party members, and especially leading cadres, to strengthen their party spirit. He required us to study conscientiously and earnestly the theory about building socialism with Chinese characteristics; firmly carry out the party's basic line, and other principles and policies; and set a good example in emancipating our minds, seeking truth from facts, struggling hard, being selflessly dedicated, serving the people wholeheartedly, observing discipline, upholding democratic centralism, working in a down-to-earth and diligent manner, performing duties faithfully, opposing various negative and corruptive phenomena, and carrying forward the new socialist conduct. Comrade Jiang Zemin's requirements have a strong characteristic of the times and are strongly pertinent to the reality. All Communist Party members and leading cadres should put them into practice conscientiously. At all times and under any circumstances, they must persist in serving the public interests by building the party and faithfully dedicating themselves to its cause. Only by adhering to the party's principles can they stand the various tests in the new environment. Only by upholding party spirit, principles, discipline, and overall interests will the system of democratic centralism really be implemented.

Fourth, party committee secretaries should take the lead in practicing democratic centralism. To a large degree, the condition of implementing democratic centralism in a unit and in a leading body depends on the quality and ability of the "chief" in practicing democratic centralism. Party committee secretaries should be models of practicing democratic centralism, and should play a leading role in four aspects. 1) They should take the lead in observing the rules and regulations. They should be familiar with the basic functions, operational procedures, the operational content of various systems based on democratic centralism; seriously perform their duties as head of a leading body; and observe the rules and regulations in an exemplary manner. 2) They should take the lead in carrying out, without reservation, the resolutions adopted by the party committees. In particular, they should actively act according to the opinion of the majority after their own opinions have been voted down. They should not change or negate collective decisions because they hold different opinions, cannot be perfunctory in implementing the resolutions because there are difficulties and contradictions, and must not give up the party's principles because their personal interests are affected. 3) They should take the lead in safeguarding discipline. They should strictly abide by the party's political and organizational discipline, faithfully obey

orders and bans, firmly maintain a high degree of uniformity with the party central leadership, strictly abide by the work discipline within the party committees, and act in line with the principle of democratic principles at all times. They should resolutely oppose decentralism, liberalism, and factionalism. 4) They should take the lead in increasing unity. Party secretaries should have the personality of being aboveboard and broad-minded, and should be good at working with their colleagues on good terms and at uniting the entire leading body. They should use their exemplary behavior of strictly enforcing democratic centralism to guarantee the unity of the entire leading body, correctly handle various contradictions and problems, consolidate the unity of the whole leading body, and truly act as a pacesetter in strengthening unity.

Chen Yun, Song Ping Mourn Death of Guan Wenlei

OW1409073793 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 93

[From the "News" program]

[Excerpts] The remains of Comrade Guan Wenlei, an outstanding CPC member, long-tested loyal communist fighter, and former adviser to the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, member of the Fifth and Sixth National Committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and vice chairman of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, were cremated in Nanjing yesterday afternoon.

Leading comrades of the province and the Nanjing Military Region, as well as people from various circles in Nanjing, went to the funeral parlor to bid farewell to Comrade Guan Wenlei. [passage omitted]

After Comrade Guan Wenlei died, leaders, including Chen Yun, Song Ping, (Rong Yiren), Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Peng Chong, Gu Mu, Wu Xueqian, Chen Pixian, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ji Pengfei, Zhang Aiping, Zhang Jingfu, Zhao Puchu, and Ding Guangxun, as well as the CPPCC National Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Nanjing Military Region, and other leading organs, sent telegrams and letters of condolences.

Leading comrades of the province and the Nanjing Military Region, who paid visits, bid farewell, or sent wreaths to Comrade Guan Wenlei when he was seriously ill or after he died, included Shen Daren, Chen Huanyou, Pei Jiuzhou, Sun Han, Sun Jiazheng, Cao Hongming, Cao Keming, Hu Fuming, Gu Hao, Gao Dezheng, Xu Zhonglin and Zheng Bingqing. Veteran comrades who presented wreaths and attended the ceremony for paying last respects included Jiang Weiqing, Du Ping, Liu Shunyu, Xiang Shouzhi and Han Peixin.

Economic & Agricultural

Daily Carries Editorial on Enterprise Mechanisms
CM1409174593 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Sep 93 p 1

[Editorial: "Train Hard in Strengthening Internal Mechanisms To Become Independent and Strong"]

[Text] In the course of implementing the "Regulations on Changing Operating Mechanisms in State Industrial Enterprises," ["Regulations"] we have presently reached a stage where we are to heavily storm fortified positions. Some advanced enterprises have made specific responses, through their own practices, to the question of how state enterprises, especially large and medium ones, should participate in the struggle: We should look inside the enterprises and train hard in strengthening internal mechanisms.

To train hard in strengthening internal mechanisms, we must first change our concepts. In the course of implementing the "Regulations," state enterprises must change their previous models as mere government production units that depended on the state regarding production, supply of raw and semifinished materials, and sales of final products; must shake off the protracted influence and restrictions under the planned economy; must overcome the psychology that they are dependent on the government; and must surmount the concept that they await instructions and assistance from higher authorities, and that the state will take care of everything. Instead, state enterprises should become aware of competition, risks, and ideas about efficiency so as to become legal persons and entities which truly operate independently, which are responsible for their own profits and losses, and which act and operate independently under market competition. To realistically promote changes in concepts, state enterprise leaders should arm their minds with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics; should strengthen their studies in socialist market economic theories; should eradicate the sense of being lost during the transition toward a market economy; should inspire themselves; should reevaluate their own positions in China's economy; should change their minds on their own accord; should boldly and properly utilize various rights stipulated in the "Regulations"; and should advance toward the market by creatively using new concepts and methods.

To train hard in strengthening internal mechanisms, we must strive to upgrade enterprises' internal management. In accordance with the socialist market economy's requirements, we should restructure the leadership, decision-making, and supervision systems in enterprises after enterprises have been separated from government departments; should establish mechanisms for enterprises to promote self-development and self-restraint; and should promptly reform and improve internal management, including planning and financial systems and

operational stipulations that are compatible with the market mechanisms. Additionally, we should also actively carry out reform in enterprise administrative systems, including such aspects as labor, personnel, and rewards distribution. While strengthening the work in internal enterprise management, we should currently pay attention to preventing and overcoming the following two tendencies: First, some people tend to "substitute administration with change of operating mechanisms." They believe that so long as the rights stipulated in the "Regulations" are enforced, operating mechanisms will change naturally. Their lack of a sense of urgency in upgrading internal enterprise management has led to the tendency that management control has "slackened" and organizational discipline has been sluggish. Second, some people tend to regard the change of enterprise operating mechanisms as the opposite of the establishment of restraining and supervisory mechanisms, and inequitably and inappropriately stress enterprises' "invigoration." Once the establishment of restraining and supervisory mechanisms is mentioned, they believe that the objective is to suffocate enterprises. All these erroneous concepts hamper enterprises from making full use of conditions and opportunities created by the "Regulations" to properly administer internal operations and management. Consequently, the change of enterprise operating mechanisms will definitely be adversely affected. We should notice: The implementation of the "Regulations" aims at thoroughly changing enterprise behavior and methods, and is different from the practice of delegating powers and sharing profits in the past. It is undoubtedly important to enforce the 14 operating rights; yet, their enforcement is only a means. What is more important is to affirm the principal status of enterprise behaviors. Because of different behaviors and methods, enterprises—that exist under identical actual environments and conditions—register totally different results in changing operating mechanisms and in scoring efficiency. This has fully shown: Strengthening internal enterprise management and invigorating enterprises' own vitalities are extremely important for changing enterprise operating mechanisms.

To train hard in strengthening internal mechanisms, we must further strengthen ideological and political work in enterprises. We should give full play to the role of enterprise party organizations; should ensure that units of trade unions, the Chinese Communist Youth League, and the women's federation in enterprises play their roles; should regularly and extensively promote lively ideological and political work among the staff and workers; should advocate the spirit of making sacrifices; should enhance the working class's sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs; and should resolutely oppose money worship, hedonism, and extreme individualism so as to strive to build a contingent of staff and workers who can be united and fight under market competition.

At present, there are many favorable conditions for enterprises to train hard in strengthening internal mechanisms. First, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on

building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the 14th CPC National Congress's objective of establishing a socialist market economy in China have struck root in the people's hearts and have inspired the self-consciousness and initiatives of the broad masses of people, including the staff and workers in enterprises. Second, China is striving to further strengthen and improve macroeconomic regulations and control; the rights stipulated in the "Regulations" have been gradually enforced; and the pace of changing government functions and separating enterprises from government departments has continually accelerated. All these factors have created a favorable external environment for enterprises to change their mechanisms. Third, a large number of large and medium state enterprises that are properly operated and well-managed have supplied successful experiences for other enterprises to use as reference. We believe: Through their own efforts, state enterprises will definitely be able to properly strengthen their internal mechanisms; and will gradually establish, in accordance with the market economy's requirements, a modern enterprise system characterized by clearly specified property rights and responsibilities, and full of vitality so as to become independent and strong under market competition.

Zhu Rongji Visits Hainan, Advises on Yangpu Development

HK1409074093 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] When inspecting work in Hainan's Yangpu Economic Development Zone [EDZ], Zhu Rongji, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, pointed out: In developing Yangpu, it is necessary to do a good job in infrastructural construction, continuously improve the investment environment, handle things according to international practice, deepen the reform, streamline the administrative structure, and establish a new management and operational mechanism.

From 9 to 12 September, Comrade Zhu Rongji; Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, state councillor, and minister of the State Commission for Restructuring Economy; and persons in charge of the relevant ministries and commissions of the State Council in their entourage; accompanied by Hainan Secretary and Governor Ruan Chongwu, inspected work in our province. Apart from meeting with Hainan's party, government, and military leaders, and listening to the provincial committee's and the provincial government's reports on their work, Comrade Zhu Rongji and Comrade Li Tieying also talked with the leading comrades of our province and with the comrades in charge of relevant departments about the restructuring of finance, banking, investment, and foreign trade, as well as issues related to funding, credit, and securities.

On 10 September, Comrade Zhu Rongji and Comrade Li Tieying went to the Yangpu EDZ and listened to reports given by the management office of Yangpu EDZ, Danzhou City, and the Yangpu Land Development Company Ltd., and inspected the construction site of the Yangpu power plant, the enclosure facilities, and the port.

Comrade Zhu Rongji said: Great changes have taken place in the Yangpu EDZ. [Words indistinct] the development policies for Yangpu are very clear and the construction has embarked on a proper course. The provincial committee, the provincial government, the development management office, and local cadres and masses have done a great deal of work. I wish you greater success in the future. When speaking on Yangpu's development and construction, Comrade Zhu Rongji said: It is necessary to do a good job in the construction of infrastructure with practical efforts. If efforts are slack in this matter, this piece of land will not yield good returns and attracting foreign investment will be more difficult. He said: The first step is to do a good job in levelling land and constructing a highway network, and to solve the outstanding problems with water supply. Only when the seven gongs [referring to supplies and public utilities, as "supply" and "public" are homophones in Chinese] and one [word indistinct]—including water supply, power supply, and highways—are well taken care of can Yangpu's development be accelerated and able to generate returns at an earlier date. These tasks should be fulfilled in an orderly, planned way, with each link dovetailing with the next.

Comrade Zhu Rongji emphasized: It is necessary to step up efforts in the resettlement of the 20,000 residents in the territory of the Yangpu EDZ and the dismantling of existing structures; guide and help local residents to try making a living in the direction of developing production and guaranteeing the supply of daily necessities in the Yangpu EDZ; make overall plans to build modern bases for nonstaple foodstuffs, incorporating breeding, vegetable growing, and the food industry; while ensuring a sufficient supply of labor for development, helping with the placement of labor, and increasing the income of residents.

Comrade Zhu Rongji emphatically pointed out: From the very beginning of its operation, the Yangpu EDZ should follow international practice, draw on the advanced experiences of developed countries, and set up a completely new management system. The construction should be internationalized progressively and the modern development zone should be built with new methods and new systems, instead of continuing to use the old methods, old modes, and old concepts in development and management. He called for efforts to deepen the reform, streamline the administrative structure, enhance the efficiency of state organs, and provide domestic and foreign investors with high-quality, complete services. When touching on the issue of planning, he said: Planning has a big role to play in development and construction. The Yangpu EDZ management office,

the Danzhou City government, and the Yangpu Land Development Company Ltd. should cooperate closely and ensure the smooth progress of the development and construction. Comrade Zhu Rongji said: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council are very concerned with Yangpu's development. The purpose of our trip here is to show support for Yangpu's development. I hope all of you will work together and make joint efforts to do a good job in Yangpu's development and construction.

When Vice Premier Zhu Rongji and his party were leaving Haikou on the afternoon of 12 September, provincial Secretary and Governor Ruan Chongwu saw them off at the airport.

Zhu Inspects Work in Guangdong

HK1409055593 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 14 Sep 93 p 16

[Text] Zhu Rongji, executive vice premier of the State Council, reportedly recently arrived in Guangdong with a large entourage of more than 100 people. Yesterday, he listened to work reports by the departments concerned in Guangzhou. Zhu Rongji was at meetings all day long and spent much time studying the issue of deepening reform of the financial system and seeking solutions to current financial difficulties.

According to sources, Zhu Rongji came from Hainan to Guangdong with his entourage, which was as large as more than 100 people. Zhu himself is governor of the People's Bank of China. The entourage included the presidents of the four major banks (the Construction Bank, the Agricultural Bank, the Industrial and Commercial Bank, and the Bank of China), and the principal responsible officials of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy and other State Council departments concerned. They mainly learn about the economic situation in coastal areas after rectification of the financial order began and to study the scheme of deepening reforms.

Zhu Rongji arrived in Guangzhou last Sunday evening. Yesterday, he listened to provincial Guangdong reports on work in various fields. In particular, he wanted to know about the situation and problems in rectification of the financial order.

In early July, the central authorities dispatched inspection groups to various localities. At that time, it was widely rumored that Zhu Rongji tried to collect funds from Guangdong. This time, according to sources, Zhu Rongji's trip showed that he was deeply concerned about Guangdong's situation in economic development. It was said that Guangdong actively responded to the measures for rectifying the financial order, retrieved more than 10 billion yuan of funds loaned in violation of the relevant regulations, and handed the money to the central bank.

However, in the course of retrieving funds, some new problems occurred. Some localities failed to retrieve

funds in a short time because the money had been invested in the real estate market. In order to fulfill the targets, they contracted working funds for enterprises, and this made it hard for some enterprises to have sufficient working funds to maintain routine operations, thus affecting the economic operation as a whole.

According to sources, in the report on economic work to Zhu Rongji, Guangdong provincial authorities stressed the need to adopt policies for deepening reform of the financial system. In order to basically realize modernization (catching up with the four little dragons in Asia) within 20 years, Guangdong will need huge amounts of funds and also need to establish a well-developed financial market. Therefore, some scholars and local leaders put forth a conception of building up a financial market "with Shenzhen as the window and Guangzhou as the center." They wanted to win Zhu Rongji's support.

In the current action of rectifying the financial order, the central bank has reportedly retrieved more than 70 billion yuan, and the money has mostly been used to support key construction projects. Guangdong also wanted to ensure finances for its key projects under construction through receiving the leaders of the five major banks.

Zhu Rongji, who is in charge of the State Council's routine operation, also inspected Guangdong's anticorruption work, and urged this province, which was named by the central authorities a key locality for carrying out the anticorruption struggle, to achieve substantial results. One day before Zhu arrived in Guangdong, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee concluded an enlarged meeting which expressed "unanimous support for arrangements made by the central leadership." On the same day, the local official newspaper, YANGCHENG WANBAO, carried a banner headline in the first page: "Carrying Out Resolute Struggle To Check Corruption." This showed the determination of the provincial authorities. The mass media have reportedly received a number of cases of official corruption from various localities in order to make them public one by one.

State Planning Minister Urges Solving Problems

HK1409124193 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1123 GMT 31 Aug 93

[By reporter Li Wei (2621 0251)]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Chen Jinhua, minister of the State Planning Commission, said this morning: The measures adopted recently by China to strengthen and improve macroregulation and control have yielded initial results and the economy has begun to improve, with some relatively serious problems alleviated. However, the highly strained macroeconomic situation has not been changed once and for all and the task of solving outstanding contradictions and problems remains arduous.

Chen Jinhua reported the implementation of the national economic and social development plan yesterday to members attending the Third Session of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress.

Chen Jinhua cited five aspects to show the arduousness of the task.

- There is still a lot of work to do in rectifying financial order, and controlling the excessive issuance of currency remains very difficult.
- The action taken to control the scope of investment in fixed assets and regulate and control new investments is insignificant and the problem of a far-flung production front remains unsettled.
- The contradiction of capital strains is acute and some unregulated interbank loans and arbitrarily raised funds have lost [chen dian 3089 3244]. [as received]
- Although the prices of production means such as steel products and cement have dropped to a certain extent, the effort to put an end to the situation in which the general price level is excessively high lags behind.
- The contradiction between financial revenue and expenditure in the second half of the year is pronounced, and it is very difficult to bring state financial deficits under control.

Therefore, Chen Jinhua said: In the months to come, efforts should be concentrated on doing a good job of the work in the eight following ways, namely: Continuing to rectify financial order and rationally readjusting the credit composition; firmly controlling the scope of investment in fixed assets and vigorously optimizing investment patterns; energetically increasing revenue and reducing expenditure and striving to put financial deficits under the limits of the budget; strengthening macroregulation and control over revenue distribution; working hard to increase exports in foreign trade and continuing to stabilize foreign exchange market prices; actively and steadily carrying out price reform and checking the excessively rapid upward spiraling of the general price level; energetically readjusting the industrial product mix and improving the enterprises' economic efficiency with market demand as the orientation; and further implementing the various policies designed to stabilize and develop agriculture and striving for a relatively good harvest in agriculture throughout the year.

Chen Jinhua said: To solve the problems in the current economic life and ensure a sustained, rapid, and healthy development of the national economy, the fundamental way out is to deepen reform. All relevant departments are stepping up their efforts to study specific plans and measures to further deepen reform so as to accelerate the process of establishing a socialist market economic structure.

State Council Calls For Strict Price Control

HK1409110593 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0915 GMT 4 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The State Council recently issued a circular calling for all localities and departments to keep prices under strict control.

The circular stressed the necessity of doing a good job in the following aspects:

1. It is necessary to strictly control the price increase of the state-administered commodities and service items. This year, except for the planned increase of railway cargo freight and the adjustment of electricity prices, which should be carried out according to the plan approved by the State Council, people's governments at all levels are not allowed to raise prices higher than the standards by themselves.
2. The prices administered by local governments should not be raised again before the end of this year, and, taking the overall situation into account, the adjustment of goods prices (including those of service charges), which have been slated to take effect in the second half of this year, should also be suspended until next year.
3. All the economic reform measures which pertinent departments have prepared to put into practice but which may exert a relatively great impact on prices should be deferred until next year as well.
4. The financial subsidies arranged by the people's governments at all levels for curbing market prices should not be reduced.
5. All localities and departments should take realistic measures to check the price increase of residents' daily necessities.
6. It is necessary to check price rises, price reductions, refusal of sales, and so on, which emerged in some cities, and which were jointly controlled by business sectors and enterprises, to guide them onto the normal track of price management in various trades, and to guard against the emergence of price monopoly and improper competition.
7. It is necessary to further implement the policy of purchasing grain at protective prices and the level of protective prices set by various localities should not be lower than the standard prices fixed by the State Council.
8. It is necessary to intensify the management of service charges and conscientiously practice the annual examination system on administrative and service charges so as to improve the order of charge collection through standardized management.
9. It is necessary to intensify the management of property prices. With regard to the standard land prices, the prices of commercialized residential houses, and the

construction costs, which are fixed by the state, they should be put into effect strictly according to the price and charge standards laid down by the state departments responsible for prices along with other departments concerned. On the other hand, approvals of leasing land at low rents and speculative sales of commercialized houses at high prices must be prohibited.

10. The people's governments at all levels should further perfect the price control system that suits the socialist market economy.

11. It is necessary to persist in practicing the price monitoring system that has taken shape, enhance the work of analyzing and predicting market trends, fully utilize and exercise the role of the price information system, step up the information transmitting system, and correctly lead the direction of enterprises in operation and the direction of consumers in consumption.

12. People's governments at all levels should intensify their leadership over pricing work and give support to departments responsible for prices.

Regulatory Measures Affect Revenue, Expenditure
OW1309125193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—The regulatory measures implemented by the central government since early July have boosted state revenues and scaled down government expenditure.

According to statistics made public by the Ministry of Finance here today, the revenues collected by the state during the first eight months of this year amounted to 254.85 billion yuan, an increase of 20.2 billion yuan, or up 8.6 percent as against the same period of last year.

The slowdown in the growth rate of state income for the January-May period was reversed, with the state coffers showing increases of 1.4 percent, 5.3 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively, for June, July and August.

By the end of August the state had spent a total of 245.09 billion yuan since the beginning of the year, 19.6 billion yuan more than in the same period of last year.

However, the growth of expenditure showed a decline—from 15.9 percent in May to 8.7 percent in August. This was attributed to the state's repeated calls to cut expenditure and mobilize more funds for key state projects.

Meanwhile, sales of state treasury bonds brought about 30.05 billion yuan into the state coffers.

To keep the budget deficit within the planned amount, nine localities in which expenditure had exceeded revenue have readjusted their budgetary plans.

So far, unauthorized tax cuts and preferential tax treatments have either been canceled or under strict examination. The state will no longer approve during the remaining months of this year new tax reductions for any reason whatsoever.

To support the purchase of grain and cotton, capital that should be supplied by the central treasury has been adequately allocated, according to the ministry.

Despite the positive factors, it is still difficult for the country to ensure funds for key construction projects and further cut down the public expenditure, said Finance Minister Liu Zhongli.

The real solution to treasury difficulties lies in speeding up the reform of the taxation and fiscal systems.

According to Liu, the state council has approved in principle a reform strategy by his ministry. The ministry and the tax administration authorities are working on detailed plans, he revealed. "We will make sure that the reform is implemented in accordance with the schedule of the central government," said the minister.

Minister Says Revenues Increased Since Jun
HK1409072193 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14
Sep 93 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Weiling: "Economic Control Measures Paying Off"]

[Text] The continued decline in State revenues has made a sharp reversal [as published] since the government took decisive action to strengthen its macroeconomic controls three months ago, a top Chinese financial official announced yesterday.

The increase in revenues since June contrasted with a declining growth rate in expenditures, said Finance Minister Liu Zhongli.

During the first eight months of this year China's revenues increased by 8.6 per cent to reach 254.849 billion yuan (\$44.16 billion), fulfilling 59.9 per cent of the budgeted amount.

This represents a drastic switch from three months ago when State revenues declined 2.2 per cent from that in the first five months of last year.

The increase began in June when China's macro controlling policies began to take effect. By the end of June, State revenues increased 1.4 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. In July, the increase rate climbed to 5.3 per cent.

Meanwhile, the growth rate for expenditures was slashed from 15.9 per cent in May to 8.7 at the end of August.

During the January-August period, expenditures reached 245.097 billion yuan (\$42.47 billion), accounting for 55 per cent of the amount in the budget.

In June, the increase rate in expenditures slipped to 12.5 per cent. The rate fell further in July to 9.2 per cent, the minister said.

In addition, he said that by the end of August, 30.57 billion yuan (\$5.29 billion) collected from treasury bonds have been turned over to the State treasury said.

To ensure money for local governments to buy grain, cotton and other agricultural products from farmers, the ministry has also allocated 1.4 billion yuan (\$242.6 million) to regions which are short of capital.

However, Liu admitted that hurdles still exist to relieve the country from its current financial difficulties.

The growth rate of revenues still doesn't keep pace with economic development, and the task remains to be "tough" in controlling expenditures and institutional purchasing, Liu said.

He restated the only way to lead the country out of financial difficulty is to speed financial reform.

Liu said the ministry will continue to carry out its measures to increase revenues, reduce deficits and rectify financial order.

These measures, begun in July, include:

- Urging local governments with deficits built into their budgets to readjust and balance their budgets;
- Stopping new tax breaks and checking tax break policies made by local governments without the central government's approval.
- Demanding that local governments and departments reduce their budgeted outlay for meetings by 20 per cent and imposing strict controls on purchases of office equipment and cars.
- Ensuring money for local governments to purchase agricultural products from farmers.
- Launching a national inspection of the country's certified public accountant firms.
- Checking the financial performance of companies funded by the Finance Ministry and taking steps to break these companies from the ministry.
- Staging a national inspection of taxes, finances and prices in August.

Control of Telecommunications Market Strengthened

OW1309173393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—China's rapidly developing telecommunications market is to be brought under stricter control with new government regulations issued today on ratification and administration of publicly run communications businesses.

The regulations, which will go into effect on November 1, stipulate that a state ratification certificate is needed to operate businesses handling wireless pagers, 800 mhz

program-controlled telephones, 450 mhz mobile telecommunications, domestic VSAT satellite communications equipment and other related services that fall under public management.

Meanwhile, managers of telephone information services, computer information services, electronic mail box services, electronic data interchange services, videotext and other telecommunications businesses must report to the administrative department of the government.

The regulations reiterate that overseas organizations and individuals, including foreign-funded enterprises in China, are not allowed to invest in, manage or participate in the management of telecommunications business.

Xu Shanyan, spokesman for the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, said that in recent years, with the national economy developing at a high speed, the demand for telecommunications service has risen quickly. To meet the demand, the ministry has gradually opened part of the telecommunications business for public management, has drafted a series of measures to exploit the extra capacity of state-run networks.

However, he said, chaotic phenomena appeared when the telecommunications market became brisk. For example, some units opened telecommunications businesses without the examination and ratification of the administrative department, which disrupted the normal telecommunication order; some units, running counter to the country's policy, joined hands with overseas businesses to run telecommunications service, which endangered the state's sovereignty and safety.

He said the regulations issued today have clear stipulations to correct these problems.

In the past few years, China's telecommunications industry has developed fairly quickly. From January to August of this year, the country saw an increase of 3.51 million telephone subscribers; construction of long-distance telecommunications facilities has entered a peak phase; the development of wireless pagers and mobile phones has been fast: government-run pager stations have nearly 5 million subscribers, while the number of mobile phone owners exceeds 400,000.

State Targets Food, Cosmetics Advertising

OW1309130893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—Regulations governing foodstuffs and cosmetics advertising, jointly issued here today by the Ministry of Public Health and the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, will go into effect October 1.

According to Yang Peiqing, deputy administrator of industry and commerce, the regulations are aimed at protecting the health and interests of consumers.

The rules stipulate that only those enterprises which have hygiene certificates and other necessary testimonials will be allowed to advertise their products.

The rules explicitly prohibit six categories of advertising activities considered unfair, including exaggeration of curative effects of medicinal products.

Yang said that it is one of the state's most urgent tasks to tighten control over food and cosmetics advertising, as many cases of damage to health have resulted from consumption of falsely-advertised products in these categories.

The deputy administrator demanded that all advertising companies strictly abide by the new rules, on pain of severe penalties.

Article Urges Following International Economic Practices

HK1409124293 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 93 p 7

[Article by Fang Sheng (2455 3932): "It Is Necessary To Follow International Practices in Developing the Market Economy"]

[Text] In the world today, most countries and regions have introduced a market economy. The market economy has developed into a worldwide economic system. The economies of various countries are embraced in this system in varying degrees rather than staying out of it. So China must join other countries in developing the market economy and make its socialist market economy an inseparable part of the economic system. For China to establish a close tie with the world market economy, develop economic relations and trade with foreign countries, compete with other countries in the international market, and join international organizations such as GATT, an important thing to do is to respect and follow the international practices; otherwise, China's opening up policy and socialist market economy will go nowhere.

What are international practices? Some people interpreted them as capitalist principles. This is understandable. In fact, international practices have nothing to do with the social system; they only represent the practices accepted by most countries and regions in the world in their contacts and exchanges. Since they are rules for action formed through repeated practices, they have a binding force though they are not in a written form. In the past, many international practices have been included in relevant international agreements and laws. To meet the needs of developing foreign relations, many countries have adopted international practices in their domestic legislation. Therefore, to act in accordance with international practices means that we must act in accordance not only with international practices not in a written form, but also with international agreements and laws which we have signed and our domestic laws which embody international practices.

While some international practices are related to political and diplomatic matters, others relate to economic matters and trade. To develop China's market economy and establish economic relations with other countries in the world, it is of greater importance for us to study and apply international practices related to economic matters and trade.

1. To follow international practices applicable to economic matters and trade will help improve China's economic legislation so that we have laws to go by. The market economy is an economy subject to legal control. Efforts must be made to improve economic legislation to ensure healthy development of the market economy. In dealing with foreign businessman, we must not act impetuously, nor can we merely follow policies. We must formulate economic laws in line with international practices and abide by them. Since we introduced reform and the opening policy, we have enacted many economic laws, statutes, and regulations concerning foreign businessmen and firms in light of international practices and our actual conditions. Since we have formulated such economic laws, we must strictly enforce them. No arbitrary infringement of the laws is allowed. According to international practices, the board of directors is the supreme decisionmaking body of joint-venture or cooperative enterprises. Therefore, we must safeguard the authority of the board of directors rather than reducing it into an empty shell.

2. To follow international practices applicable to economic matters and trade will help us introduce foreign funds and advanced equipment and technologies. Introducing foreign funds to better the shortage of construction fund and introducing advanced technologies to promote the modernization drive are international practices applicable to various countries and which have proved useful. Following such practices will enable us to enter international competition, to open up international markets, and to improve the investment environment in a better way so that foreign businessmen will be more willing to make investments and run enterprises in China. We can introduce foreign funds and advanced equipment and technologies in many ways. Take introducing foreign funds for example; we can contract foreign loans and encourage foreign businessmen to invest in China. We can also issue bonds, special stocks, or stocks with China exposure abroad to raise funds. All these are international practices popular nowadays.

3. To follow international practices applicable to economic matters and trade will help reform China's economic structure. Gradually replacing the planned economy with a market economy is the objective of our economic restructuring. We lack experience for developing a market economy, so we must learn from modern capitalist countries, which have practiced a market economy for several hundred years, and draw on relevant knowledge and practices. To meet the needs of developing a socialist market economy, we have applied many reform measures, such as introducing the joint-stock system on a trial basis, replacing the practice of identifying

employees as belonging permanently to one sector of the economy or another with a contractual employment system, introducing the competitive-bidding system, leasing out land-use rights, setting up bonded areas, and opening markets for essential factors of production, stock markets, and foreign currency swap centers. All these are experiences created by Western countries worth drawing on, as well as international practices popular in various countries. Rather than using capitalist methods to display the superiority of our socialist country as some people claimed, we are using international practices to serve our economic restructuring.

4. To follow international practices applicable to economic matters and trade will help widen our horizon and improve our ability to develop the market economy and expand economic relations with foreign countries. The time-honored closed-door policy made us short-sighted. We were not good at making contacts with foreign countries to develop economic relations and trade, or even did not know how to do it. We do not know how to triumph over our rivals in the international markets by giving play to our advantages. International practices are experiences created through long-term contacts and exchanges and mirror the objective laws, especially the laws governing the commodity economy. So long as we refuse to stay out of the international market and international division of labor, we must familiarize ourselves with international practices and act according to them. This is a requirement for expanding foreign economic relations and trade, as well as for developing a socialist market economy.

Government Speeding Up Banking Automation
OW1309173593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1417
GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—China is quickening its pace in banking automation, and the construction of a new information system in the financial sector is taking shape.

Banking experts say that about 40 percent of bank business is now handled by computers, and more than 80 big and middle-sized cities throughout the country have automatic teller service.

Accounts in more than 100 cities across the country can be cleared at the headquarters here of the People's Bank of China, the nation's central bank, through the satcom banking network, which was put into operation in 1991.

Money which used to take half a month and more to be transferred from one bank to another is now handled instantly by the network.

Meanwhile, a data-processing system for China's stock exchange was completed in April this year with aid from the Asian Development Bank. Linking more than 10 securities companies already, the system has been operational in southern provinces of Guangdong, Fujian and Hainan as well as in such cities as Beijing.

When expanded to include other parts of the country, the system is aimed at providing equal opportunities for investors across China who want to purchase shares from Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchange.

Thanks to the wide application of computers, the speed of clearing accounts has greatly increased and the number of personnel reduced.

An automated banking corporation set up by the central bank is responsible for planning the allocation of funds and the technological development of major projects in the financial sector throughout the country.

U.S. Investors Firm Gives Sovereign Rating
OW1409114993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1048
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—China has got A-3 in sovereign rating made by Moody's Investors Service (MIS) of the United States, according to sources from the Ministry of Finance here today.

Moody's Investors Service is one of the leading rating companies in the world. The sovereign rating is conducted in the light of the economic and political situation in a country. It graded China with B-A-A-1 in sovereign rating in 1989.

During the rating process this year, MIS experts visited China and were much impressed by China's opening and reform efforts as well as the country's stable political situation and sustained economic growth, according to an official from the Ministry of Finance.

MIS experts were convinced that the reforms that China has been carrying out or will implement in sectors of finance, tax administration, investment and foreign trade will help address problems encountered in the country's economic development, which will finally lead to the improvement of people's living standards, the official said.

Financial officials believe that the rise in China's sovereign rating will boost the confidence of overseas investors in China's economic prospects and provide reference for rating of domestic financial institutions.

Civil Airports Opened to Foreign Investment
HK1409072093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14
Sep 93 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhang Yu'an: "Foreign Aid for Take-Off of Airports"]

[Text] The construction and management sector of China's civil airports, which has barred foreign involvement for decades, is now inviting direct or indirect investment from overseas.

The move is designed to speed up the construction of civil airports by using foreign funds to meet increasing domestic demand for air transportation.

About 40 billion yuan (\$7.02 billion) will be needed to complete the country's massive airport construction programme in the 1990s and foreign funds are considered an important source, said Sun Zhenliang, an official of the Planning Department of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC).

"The State will permit foreigners to invest in building and managing civil airports, especially in building and managing terminals," Sun told American pension fund investors at a recent international seminar. About 100 American pension fund officials and businessmen were in Beijing last week to explore investment opportunities in China, including those in the civil aviation industry.

Sun said China also needs investment from both foreign governments and companies in the airport service sector.

In accordance with the 1990s development programme, major efforts will be made on constructing and upgrading 40 large airports throughout the country, Sun said.

Of the total, 30 airports are located in municipalities and capital cities of provinces and autonomous regions; seven are in China's special economic zones and open cities like Shenzhen, Xiamen, Dalian, Shantou, Wenzhou, Ningbo, and Yantai; two are in the tourist cities of Guilin and Qingdao, and one is in Chongqing, an economic hub in the Southwest China region. Currently, 40 airports handle 9 per cent of the country's total passenger transportation, Sun said.

The programme is designed to upgrade half of the 40 trunk route air ports to be able to handle landings and take-offs of 200- to 300- seat planes while the other half will be improved to be able to handle 150- to 200-seat planes, Sun said.

Facilities of air-control, communications and navigation, and meteorology at the 40 airports will also be updated. Sun added.

At the same time, the government has already approved the construction, reconstruction or expansion of 40 smaller airports.

The new airports to be built will be in Sanya, Dayong, Zhuhai and Yichang. Those to be reconstructed include Dunhuang, Yanji and Beihai. In some other cities, airports jointly used for military and civilian purposes will open air service after completion of terminal expansion and construction, Sun said.

Meanwhile, the terminal building expansion work at the Beijing Capital International Airport is scheduled to start this year. Completion of the new terminal building will increase the airport's total terminal space to 310,000 square metres from the present 80,000 square metres.

Also, the Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport will build its second runway and a new terminal area. And the Guangzhou Baiyun Airport has decided to build an international airport with a larger aircraft handling capacity at another site to meet rising demand, Sun said.

State Adds Funding for Beijing-Kowloon Railway
HK1409072393 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Sep 93 p 1

[By staff reporter Xie Yicheng: "More Funds Earmarked For Major Rail Line"]

[Text] The government has decided to give another boost to the 2,370-kilometre Beijing-Kowloon Railway, the country's top priority project, scheduled to go into operation before 1997.

In a bid to accelerate the project, already ahead of schedule, State planners are set to increase this year's investment from 5.2 billion yuan (\$901 million) to 7.2 billion yuan (\$1.25 billion).

Ministry of Railway officials revealed the project has so far cost 5.07 billion yuan (\$879 million).

Ministry officials said construction teams have so far moved 63.45 million cubic metres of earth, or 26 per cent of the total ground work. They have erected more than 100 bridges with a total length of 49.44 kilometres. They have dug 2,345 metres of tunnels, or 4 percent of the total, and laid 53 kilometres of rail track.

Officials from the project's headquarters said the 110,000-member construction force is working around the clock along the entire line.

Construction on the northern section now is in full swing, and work has begun on the middle section. Key engineering jobs have just begun along the southern segment.

Other ministries and local governments along the railway have given full support in financing, manpower and materials for the project topping the State's agenda for rail construction during the 1991-95 period.

In a related development, the overall designer of the project, the ministry's Fourth Survey and Design Institute, stated the Beijing-Kowloon Railway, with an annual freight capacity of 20 million tons, will be one of the world's most technologically advanced rail lines.

Its locomotive signalling system will enable engine drivers to easily discern signals for safe operation. Aboard-train computer systems will automatically apply brakes if speed exceeds safe conditions.

Advanced microwave and optical fibre telecommunications will serve railway employees and passengers in telephone, telegraph and data transmission.

East Region

Eight Criminals Sentenced to Death in Fuzhou

HK1309120093 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
25 Jul 93 p 1

[Report by Wu Hongxiong (0702 1347 7160) and Lin Yan (2651 5888)]

[Text] Yesterday morning the Fuzhou City Intermediate People's Court held a meeting to openly pronounce convictions on 11 "highway and railway robbers" involved in four robbery and theft cases. Eight of them, including Lin Zengfu, were sentenced to death for their heinous crimes and were deprived of their political rights for the rest of their lives. According to the order of the provincial Higher People's Court on exercising the death sentence, they were escorted to the execution ground and executed by shooting. The other three were either sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve or imprisoned.

These "highway and railway robbers" had seriously harmed social order. In broad daylight they committed armed robberies and harmed the masses. The way they committed their crimes was vile and they were swollen with arrogance. The masses bitterly hated them. On the night of 8 April, criminals Lin Zengfu, Lin Yiming, Chen Feng, and Chen Guorong, carrying sabers, daggers, and sulfuric acid, got on a bus with the license plate "Fujian 01-F1169." At about 0100 the next morning, when the bus was passing through the Qingkou Section of Fuxian Road in Minhou County, they took out their weapons and threatened the driver and passengers. After searching and binding the passengers, they sealed everyone's mouth, including the driver's, with adhesive tape, and splashed sulfuric acid on the passengers. They stripped 17 passengers of their money, totaling 81,850 yuan, as well as jewelry and wristwatches worth 22,860 yuan. The way they committed their crimes was vile.

Investment, Trade Fair Opens in Xiamen

OW0809144993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443
GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Xiamen, September 8 (XINHUA)—More than 4,000 projects for co-operation with overseas companies were announced at an investment and trade fair that opened here today.

A fair official said that co-operation takes the form of foreign direct investment, imports and exports, land rent, processing customer-supplied materials, assembling client-provided parts and contracting for construction projects.

The 4,000 projects focus on infrastructure facilities such as railways, expressways, airports and wharves, basic industries including coal, chemicals, paper-making and iron and steel, the export-led farming industry and processing of farm and sideline products, high-tech industries and the service sector.

Chinese and foreign companies signed 199 cooperation contracts today, involving a total investment of 1.3 billion U.S. dollars.

The five-day fair is being sponsored jointly by Fujian, Guizhou, Shanxi and Shaanxi Provinces, as well as by the cities of Xiamen and Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province. It is being attended by 10,000 business people, including 1,000 from Japan, the United States, south-eastern Asian countries, western Europe, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Shanghai Officials Vow To Fight Against Smuggling

HK1309062593 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 12 Sep 93 p 3

[By Cao Yong: "Shanghai Vows To Stop Smugglers"]

[Text] Shanghai municipal government is determined to continue its battle against smuggling.

Senior municipal government officials recently said the anti-smuggling drive is an important aspect of the city's current anti-corruption struggle.

A Municipal Anti-Smuggling Leading Group headed by Vice-Mayor Meng Jianzhu was established recently to co-ordinate the drive.

Meng emphasized that the fight against smuggling is not only an economic struggle but also a political struggle.

He stressed one of the purposes of the fight is to ensure a healthy investment environment and to protect the booming economy in this city.

The municipal government is urging government departments at all levels and various institutions to make long-term plans to fight smuggling—a fight which should be on the agendas of all government bodies.

Sources said the government will not be lenient towards smugglers and will never overlook a single case.

The fight will be carried out simultaneously at sea on land and in local markets.

According to the sources, the fight will focus on smuggling of valuable commodities, drugs, cultural relics, pornographic materials and other articles.

And attention will be turned to enterprises and institutions that use their transportation channels for smuggling.

The sources said although Shanghai did not have a high incidence of smuggling in the past, it is now under a pincers attack from both the north and south of the nation.

This has resulted in a marked increase in smuggling cases in the city in the last two years.

Since 1991, the city has acted on 2,432 smuggling cases involving a total of 350 million yuan (\$58 million). The fines collected amounted to nearly 40 million yuan (\$7 million) and 13 people engaged in smuggling have been sentenced to imprisonment.

Sources from the relevant departments in the city said they have noticed some new trends in smuggling.

Containers are frequently used to smuggle commodities in order to avoid paying high customs duties.

In the first half of the year, the Shanghai Customs seized goods in 42 smuggling cases involving containers. The smuggled articles include automobiles, air-conditioners, colour TV sets, mobile telephones and high-grade fashions.

They said smuggling has been used by some enterprises and institutions to avoid paying custom duties.

The smuggling and illegal selling of foreign cigarettes is also escalating. In recent years, police, customs and industrial and commercial administrations in the city have seized goods worth millions in dozens of cigarette smuggling cases.

The smuggling of drugs, cultural relics and pornographic articles is showing an obvious increase.

Since 1990, the Shanghai Customs has seized 15.8 kilograms of marijuana, 518 cultural relics and 17,860 pornographic articles.

The city officials urge relevant departments and institutions to resort to all possible means, including legal, administrative, financial and educational measures, to fight smuggling.

The local customs has also issued new regulations encouraging local residents to report smuggling cases.

The municipal government was scheduled to convene a working conference last week to kick off a citywide anti-smuggling campaign.

Shanghai Leaders Congratulate Historian on 95th Birthday

OW1309140793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1347 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Shanghai, September 13 (XINHUA)—Local leaders today called on Zhou Gucheng, a leading Chinese historian, in a hospital here to congratulate his 95th birthday.

On behalf of general secretary Jiang Zemin and other leaders in Beijing, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Wu Bangguo and the City's Mayor Huang Ju expressed their best wishes for Zhou who has been in Shanghai over the past few years.

Zhou, born in 1898 in Yiyang County, Hunan Province, was vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and honorary chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, one of China's eight non-communist parties.

A graduate of the English department of Beijing Higher Normal School in 1921, he served as professor at many famous universities in China before and after the founding of New China in 1949.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Secretary on Fighting Corruption

HK1309120293 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Excerpt] The Guangdong CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee this morning in Guangzhou to relay the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech delivered at the Second Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the spirit of the plenary session, study and make arrangements for waging the anticorruption struggle in Guangdong and running a clean administration, and ensure and promote the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and economic construction.

Xie Fei, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Guangdong CPC Committee, presided over today's meeting and delivered an important speech.

Xie stressed: The key to fighting corruption and running a clean administration lies in deepening the ideological understanding of leading cadres at all levels, and genuinely regarding it as an important political task at present. He called on party and government leaders at all levels to earnestly analyze the new circumstances and problems of a market economy in the new situation, study laws and regulations corresponding with the market economy, and resolutely and effectively wage struggles against corruption.

Wang Fengcun, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, delivered a report in which he relayed the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and proposed opinions for implementing the spirit of the plenary session. [passage omitted]

Fifteen Criminals Executed in Guangzhou

HK1409061493 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Aug 93 p 14

["Special Dispatch:" "Fifteen Criminals Executed in Guangzhou"]

[Text] A total of 15 robbers, thieves, and criminals who willfully killed and injured others were executed in Guangzhou yesterday.

Criminal Liang Yaokun was jobless after completing his sentence. He and his accomplices conspired to rob other people in early May, 1992. To achieve this he bought spring knives, nylon rope, and other tools. On 10 May the same year, they went to the "World Today" holiday village in Panyu City and hired a Crown model car (worth 240,000 yuan) driven by a certain person called Wang. When the car arrived at the foot of the Liugang bridge, they threatened the driver with knives and robbed him of his car. Then they sold the car at the price of 65,000 yuan. Liang was convicted of robbery. Since he committed the crime less than three years after his release, he was punished severely and was executed yesterday.

Another criminal who was executed yesterday was Wang Baogui. He had been a warehouse man at a trade center in Tangshan City, Hebei. On the evening of 17 February 1992, he and his accomplices, pistol-shaped lighters and fruit knives in hand, stole 500 yuan, gold jewelry, and a batch of cigarettes from a certain shop run by a self-employed operator on Hongde Road, Guangzhou, and killed a certain person called Liu who took care of the shop. Wang was charged with willfully killing and robbery.

The court in Tianhe District, Guangzhou, and the court in Panyu City also announced their judgment of first instance on over 20 offenders yesterday.

Drug Traffickers Seized in Zhanjiang

HK1309115893 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1120 GMT 15 Aug 93

[Text] Guangzhou, 15 Aug (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Several days ago, Zhanjiang City Police cracked a drug-trafficking gang which used pagers to get in touch with their customers, arresting 11 drug traffickers and drug addicts and seizing 12 grams of heroin, 7,500 yuan in cash, smoking sets, pagers, and other items.

After meticulous investigations, police officers from the Zhanjiang City Public Bureau Chikan Branch noticed someone selling drugs in a certain hotel at 1720 on 10 August. When police officers entered room 911 of the hotel for investigation, they found five men and one woman who were pale and weak. At the sight of the police officers, one young man hurriedly dumped a small bag of heroin into the washbasin while another man threw three bags of heroin, which were not destroyed in time, and a balance, which was used to weigh heroin, out of the window. In a moment, two young men came to room 911 to buy heroin and were caught by the police on the spot.

According to their statements, these drug traffickers mainly used pagers to sell drugs. That same evening, three other drug addicts were arrested by using pagers.

Guangdong Governor Discusses Modernization

HK1309115793 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1246 GMT 30 Aug 93

[By reporter Zhang Chuanxi (1728 0278 3556)]

[Text] Guangzhou, 30 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Guangdong Governor Zhu Senlin said today that Guangdong has to basically realize modernization in 20 years; the key is to carry out industrial structure adjustment and optimization; and that while the province has to seek new breakthroughs, it does not have to follow the road followed by the "four small dragons" in Asia.

At the international symposium on "Guangdong Marching Toward the 21st Century," which was convened here today, Zhu Senlin said that the economic pattern in the contemporary world has already changed, and the key to developing Guangdong's economy is to develop knowledge-intensive high- and new-tech industries.

According to Zhu Senlin, Guangdong experienced rapid economic development over the past 14 years. From 1979 to 1992 the annual GDP growth rate averaged 13.3 percent, and Guangdong has experienced the most vigorous economic development in the whole country. He said that national economic development does not manifest itself only in the increase in quantity, but more importantly, in the adjustment and optimization of industrial structure.

He said that Guangdong has established an industrial structure which combines commercialized agriculture, light industrial processing, and a relatively developed service industry and commerce.

Zhu Senlin said in his speech that, along with the adjustment of industrial structure, the old method of relying on the abundant labor supply to develop labor-intensive industries will be replaced by the development of knowledge-intensive industries.

Zhu Senlin said that with its existing reform and open door policy, Guangdong has great development potential resulting from its ties and geographical strong point, and this can help Guangdong to seek new breakthroughs in economic development.

Guangdong Vice Governor Speaks on Development Plans

HK1409061893 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Sep 93 p 2

[Report by staff reporter Chung Wen-yi (6945 5113 0001) and trainee reporter Liu Chung (0491 0394): "Guangdong Accelerates the Development of the Car Industry by Striving To Turn Out 1 Million Cars Annually"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 1 Sep (WEN WEI PO)—When talking about Guangdong's plan for building its infrastructure today, Guangdong Vice Governor Zhang Gaoli indicated that several large-type communications and transportation projects leading to Shenzhen and Hong Kong were under way; that because such installations would link with Hong Kong in the future, Guangdong hoped that Hong Kong would dovetail its planning and building in this arena with those of Guangdong; and that that would be necessary and conducive to the economic ties between Guangdong and Hong Kong from now on.

Zhang Gaoli made the above statement at a news conference for the international symposium on "Guangdong Advancing Toward the 21st Century." He said that Guangdong has in recent years accelerated the building of several major routes leading to Shenzhen and Hong Kong and the infrastructure; that efforts have been made to complete the Guangdong-Shenzhen expressway by the end of this year, and to complete the Guangzhou-Shenzhen standard express railway by the fourth quarter next year. At the same time, the new Beijing-Kowloon railway was under construction; and the feasibility of Guangzhou-Zhuhai and Zhuhai-Shenzhen-Hong Kong (including Lingdingyang Bridge) expressways was under study. Zhang Gaoli believed that accelerating the building of those routes would play a great role in the development of Guangdong as well as of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. He hoped that Hong Kong would dovetail with Guangdong in the building of communications, transportation, energy resources, administration and engineering.

He said that Guangdong's infrastructure still failed to meet the needs of economic development. Power shortage accounted for one-third of demand, and problems in traffic and congestion remained conspicuous. The Hengyang-Guangzhou dual-track railway could only meet half of the demand in output and 37.8 percent of the demand in import. Although the volume of loading and unloading was 100 million tons, large ports and large berths were comparatively scarce. Civil aviation was under very great pressure; the annual volume of passengers at Baiyun Airport was 10 million, and the difficulty in getting an airline ticket was not to be easily resolved. Although the telephone-possession rate was 4.7 per 100 persons, the gap remained great compared with developed countries and regions.

In addition, he disclosed that Guangdong was to develop its car industry by striving to turn out 1 million cars annually. The output of Peugeot cars, products of a Sino-French joint venture, would increase from an annual 50,000 today to 300,000. In addition, Guangdong was negotiating with five foreign car manufacturers, and intended to select one of them to organize a joint venture according to the conditions in technology and credit loans. It was hoped that a decision would have been made on this project by the first quarter next year. The production scope in the initial conception was to be 100,000 cars, with an annual output of 60,000 at the

initial stage when the joint venture was put into production. Guangdong would also invite some car manufacturers to set up branches in Guangdong to assemble cars.

Zhang Gaoli disclosed that at the three-day international symposium on "Guangdong advancing toward the 21st Century," economists from the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, and China's hinterland set out four proposals on developing Guangdong's economy; namely, developing knowledge-intensive-type industry, improving the added value of products, promoting economic cooperation with Hong Kong and the world, and importing capital and technology in a big way.

The experts believed that in the 1990's, Guangdong might give priority to developing its petrochemical industry, with ethylene to be the locomotive; the car industry, with the manufacturing of complete cars as the locomotive; and the electronics industry, with such basic parts as integrated circuits in the main. After the year 2000, new high-tech industries such as electronic instruments, biological technology, and the integration of machinery and electronic products should be developed as the key, as well as computers; integrated circuits; optical-electrical materials; precision machinery; cars; sophisticated chemical industry involving high-grade, refined, and advanced technology; and medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

Guangdong Governor Stresses Importance of Water Resources

HK1409105093 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] At the provincial work meeting on water resources and hydropower which ended yesterday, Governor Zhu Senlin pointed out: The broad policies and principles for developing and expanding the basic water resources industry and improving the basic facilities in this province in the 1990's have been set. They require that the work on water resources and hydropower be aligned with Guangdong's strategic mission of accomplishing basic modernization in 20 years and that practical and substantial efforts should be made to truly carry out the work on strengthening the basic water resources industry.

Zhu Senlin said: For Guangdong's economic development to accelerate, the basic water resources industry must take the lead. Governments at all levels must do a good job in the water resources industry by regarding it as being of equal importance with the energy, transportation, and communications industries.

Hainan Leader Meets Head of Hong Kong Consortium

HK1409072693 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the Hainan CPC Committee and governor, and Wang Xiaofeng, deputy

secretary of the Hainan CPC Committee and executive vice governor, respectively met Tsui Tsin Tong, managing director of the New China-Hong Kong Group, and his entourage. Ruan Chongyu and Wang Xiaofeng expressed appreciation for the guests' interest in investing in Hainan's infrastructure. They gave the guests an account of Hainan's economic, banking, and financial situation, and its economic development strategy.

The New China-Hong Kong Group, a transnational company with sound financial strength, mainly attracts capital from abroad to invest in mainland construction.

Vice governor Mao Zhijun and persons responsible for the provincial communications department, cooperation department, and external affairs office, were present on the occasion.

Hunan Nonparty Leaders Briefed on Anticorruption Work

HK1309142793 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 93

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee held a forum yesterday afternoon of nonparty people in Changsha, briefing them on the province's anticorruption plans. Provincial party and government leaders Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Yang Minzhi, Lu Biao, Zhu Kangying, and Nong Yuxian were present on the occasion.

Provincial party Secretary Xiong Qingquan presided over the forum and spoke. He said: The provincial party committee has seriously studied the important speech made by Comrade Jiang Zemin and the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. We totally support the policy decisions and plans of the CPC Central Committee. The party organizations and discipline inspection and supervisory organs at all levels should resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee's policy decisions and achieve positive results in fighting corruption and running a clean administration.

At the forum, Yang Minzhi, Standing Committee member of the Hunan CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, gave an account of the ongoing anticorruption struggle and clean administration in Hunan. He said: The discipline inspection and supervisory organs throughout the province have investigated and handled a number of discipline and law violation cases from 1988 to 1992 and punished a number of party members for violating laws. Proceeding from the matters of greatest mass concern, the province also screened the problems of party and government cadres building private houses in violation of discipline and laws broken by the law enforcing units, which played a positive role in checking unhealthy tendencies.

Yang Minzhi pointed out: In the recent anticorruption struggle, Hunan should do the following work well:

First, urge party and government leading cadres to keep themselves clean from corruption; second, concentrate forces to investigate and handle major and important cases and eliminate corrupt elements; and third, check the unhealthy tendencies and curb the corrupt practices.

Figures from various democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, and nonparty people Yuan Longping, He Shaojun, Xu Yongheng, and Xu Jinfu also attended the forum.

North Region

Beijing Industry, Commerce Federation Congress Opens

SK1409081693 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 93 p 1

[By reporter Chen Weiguang (7115 4850 0342): "Ninth Congress of Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce Opens"]

[Text] The ninth congress of the Beijing Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce opened on 31 August. Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee; Zhang Jianmin, chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee; and Wang Daming, chairman of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]; attended to extend congratulations.

Sun Fuling, vice chairman of the national CPPCC committee, executive vice chairman of the executive committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and chairman of the executive committee of the municipal federation of industry and commerce, gave an opening speech. Attending were 372 delegates of the municipal federation of industry and commerce.

Wang Jialiu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, extended congratulations to the congress on behalf of the municipal party committee and government and gave a speech. She said: Since February 1989 when the eighth congress of the municipal federation of industry and commerce was held, the municipal federation of industry and commerce has actively participated in the investigations, study, and consultation related to the major issues of the economic construction of the capital and submitted to party committees and governments at all levels important motions, proposals, and monographic investigation and study reports, which were affirmed and accepted by municipal leaders and relevant departments. In this way, it has positively performed the functions of participating in and discussing the administration of state and government affairs and exercising democratic supervision and contributed to building the two civilizations in the capital. The municipal federation of industry and commerce has

played an increasingly important role in Beijing's political life and economic construction.

Wang Jialiu said: The nonpublic sectors of the economy have registered substantial development over the past few years. By the end of July this year, the three types of foreign-funded enterprises had increased to 5,971 in the municipality, of which more than 3,500 were invested by Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese; private enterprises had increased to 3,008, more than 100 percent over the year-end figure of 1992; and individual industrial and commercial units had increased to 200,000 staffed with 300,000 persons. In addition, there were a large number of township enterprises established by households individually or jointly and an increasing number of nongovernmental scientific and technological enterprises and shareholding cooperative enterprises. The existence and development of the nonpublic sectors of the economy are the product of reform and opening up, the beneficial supplement to the public sectors, and also the necessary requirement in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. As a people's organization of the united front and a nongovernmental chamber of commerce, the federation of industry and commerce enjoys many advantages in doing the work toward representatives of the nonpublic sectors of the economy.

Wang Jialiu urged: The municipal federation of industry and commerce should seize the current favorable opportunity to emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, conduct explorations and bring forth new ideas bravely, actively participate in and discuss the administration of government and state affairs, maintain the ties of the party and government with the nonpublic sectors of the economy, promote the healthy development of the nonpublic sectors of the economy, and develop the advantages as a people's organization of the united front and a nongovernment chamber of commerce to make still greater contributions to the establishment of the socialist market economy system during the causes of reform, opening up, and modernization drive.

Fu Jiantang, vice chairman of the executive committee of the municipal federation of industry and commerce, gave a report to the congress on behalf of the eighth executive committee of the municipal federation of industry and commerce.

Attending the 31 August session were Zhang Xuwu, executive vice chairman of the executive committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; as well as municipal leaders and responsible comrades of democratic parties and pertinent departments, including Wang Baosen, Li Yongan, Mei Xiangming, Suen Rendao, Chen Zhongyi, and Du Xianwei.

Beijing's Chen Xitong Meets Hong Kong, Taiwan Visitors

SK1409084893 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
6 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] Yesterday at the Great Hall of the People, Chen Xitong, Li Qiyang, Zhang Jianmin, Wang Daming and other municipal leaders met with and feted nearly 100 personages from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan and some Overseas Chinese friends who were invited to attend the opening ceremony of the seventh national games.

During the meeting and banquet, Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee and Mayor Li Qiyang gave speeches respectively. They extended an enthusiastic welcome to friends from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and overseas for their presence at the seventh national games.

Chen Xitong said: Our country is carrying out a great cause which aims at building the country with the largest population in the world and enabling 1.2 billion people to have enough food and clothing. This is an amazing undertaking. Successfully carrying out this great cause is inseparable from the support of compatriots of Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and overseas. We are convinced that under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the strong leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, we will build China well.

Li Qiyang said: The successful convocation of the seventh national games is inseparable from the support of the people across the country, including compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and overseas. Beijing is the capital of the motherland. During your stopover in Beijing, please travel and look around. In the past, you showed concern and provided great support for Beijing. It is hoped that more cares and supports will come from you in the future. Let us build Beijing more successfully with concerted efforts.

At the forum held before the meeting, Wan Siquan, assistant mayor and vice chairman of the organizing committee of the seventh national games, gave a briefing on Beijing's situation in holding the seventh national games and bidding the 2000 Olympic Games. Liang Qinrong and He Dingyi and other personages from Hong Kong and Macao gave speeches in which they enthusiastically praised the imposing and brilliant opening ceremony of the seventh national games which manifested the determination and ability of the Chinese people in bidding for the Olympic Games.

Wan Shaofen, deputy head of the Central United Front Work Department, Chen Yingzi, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, municipal leaders, and responsible persons of departments concerned, including

Li Zhijian, Chen Guangwen, Duan Bingren, Mei Xiangming, Lu Yucheng, He Luli, Hu Zhaoguang, Feng Mingwei, Chen Chongyi, Li Bokang, Fan Yuanmou, and Du Shenwei, attended the forum and meeting. Shen Rendao, vice chairman of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee, presided over the forum.

Beijing's Suburban Economy Attracts Foreign Investment

OW1309094593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—As the policy of reform and opening to the outside world goes further in China, Beijing, the capital city of the country, is working hard to push its suburban economy toward the international market.

A senior government official explained that, to achieve this, the municipal authorities will encourage the outlying districts to turn their eyes to the world market while developing production and linking their economy to world market circulation as a whole.

To do so, greater efforts will be made to help the outskirts develop import and export business and introduce up-to-date production methods from overseas. Liu Fuhai, director of the Rural Affairs Office under the municipal authorities, said.

For the time being, measures to be taken are to make the suburban areas more open to overseas investors so as to attract more funds from them and set up more joint ventures with them, he said.

Since China adopted the open policy, the outskirts of Beijing have achieved bright progress in promoting economic cooperation with the outside world.

According to statistics, by the end of last year the local authorities had approved a total of 2,720 overseas-funded businesses for the outskirts with a combined direct foreign investment of 1,372 million U.S. dollars. However, 1,300 such enterprises and businesses were approved in the first half of this year with a total foreign investment of 1.53 billion U.S. dollars, seven times the figure of the same period last year.

Moreover, some rural enterprises have opened up more than 30 joint ventures overseas, deepening their international market contacts.

To push the rural economy to join the international market in the future, the local authorities will work hard to encourage development of agricultural products which can meet international demands.

First of all, priority will be given to introduce those fine vegetable, fruit, aquatic, tree, plant and flower varieties which are suited to local cultivation conditions and then

develop technology in freshness preservation, refrigeration, processing and packing in line with international standards so as to facilitate exports of such products, according to director of the rural affairs office Liu Fuhai.

At the same time, he said that the economic and foreign trade management system in the outskirts will also be restructured to promote export-oriented production. For example, some overseas-funded enterprises and businesses there have been empowered with import and export management rights. In future, more enterprises will enjoy such rights.

In addition, the formalities on approving enterprise managers to go overseas for business purposes will be simplified, he added.

According to authoritative sources, the outskirts of Beijing plan to set up a total of 6,000 foreign-funded enterprises and businesses by 1995. Then, their combined output value is expected to reach seven billion yuan (some 1.23 billion U.S. dollars), which will account for 20 percent of the total industrial and agricultural output value achieved in the Beijing suburbs, up from the present 12 percent. In addition, they are expected to provide export products worth eight billion yuan (more than 1.4 billion U.S. dollars).

Hebei Secretary Discusses Educational Affairs

SK1309131093 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 93

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 September, Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee; Ye Liansong, governor of the province; and Liu Zuotian, vice governor; together with the responsible persons of [words indistinct], financial, and other departments concerned, traveled to the provincial education commission to handle affairs on the spot. Cheng Weigao and other provincial leaders listened to the report of the provincial education commission on building vocational and technical education centers at the county and city levels. Having learned that the loans that should be granted by the provincial financial institutions to support the building of vocational and technical education centers have not yet been granted in full amount due to various reasons, Cheng Weigao said: Respecting teachers and valuing education should not stay in words, but should be put into action. Under the current situation of having relatively more difficulties, banks should try to raise as many funds as possible to support the construction of education and should ensure the supply of funds to education departments. Then, Cheng Weigao and other provincial leaders analyzed the reasons why the funds have not yet been supplied.

Cheng Weigao and other provincial leaders also listened to the report on solving the housing problem of teachers of provincial-run universities and colleges. It is learned that over the past three years, the province has raised 80.1 million yuan to build the first group of residences for teachers of universities and colleges. By the end of

this year, 4,431 families of young and middle-aged teachers of universities and colleges will move to new residences. This will basically solve the major problem that has long hampered the development of universities and colleges.

After hearing this report, Cheng Weigao and Ye Liansong pointed out: We should arrange for the building of the second group of residences for teachers of universities and colleges as quickly as possible in order to rapidly change the limited housing availability for senior intellectuals and veteran teachers of universities and colleges. Cheng Weigao and other provincial leaders also conducted specific studies for the issues of taking over land and raising funds for building the second group of residences. To attract senior people with specialized skills, at the 10 September office meeting, the provincial education commission suggested that the province should establish a special fund to subsidize scientific research of doctors at home and abroad. Cheng Weigao and other provincial leaders agreed with this suggestion, and discussed the amount of the funds and the channels to raise them.

Tianjin Secretary Addresses Cadre Meeting

SK1209033693 *Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2*
Sep 93 pp 1, 2

[Text] The municipal party committee held a meeting of district, county, and bureau leading cadres on the morning of 1 September. The meeting urged efforts to resolutely implement the important speech delivered by General Secretary Jiang Zemin at the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the guidelines of this plenary session; deepen the understanding of the important significance of the anticorruption struggle; take it as a major political task to intensify the anticorruption struggle and improve party style and administrative honesty; pay close attention to this task and make it successful; achieve notable results for this period; and consolidate and develop Tianjin's good situation in reform, opening up, and economic construction.

Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave an important speech on the work of intensifying the anticorruption struggle and improving party style and administrative honesty to be carried out for some time to come.

Zhang Lichang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the municipality, chaired the meeting.

Liu Fengyan, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and secretary of the municipal discipline inspection commission, spoke to relay General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important speech and the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

Gao Dezhan put forward five opinions in his speech:

1. We should pay more attention to and achieve greater success in the anticorruption struggle and continue to consolidate and develop Tianjin's good situation. Tianjin's situation has been good since the beginning of this year. Since the municipal party congress and people's congress, the new municipal party committee and government have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the 14th National Party Congress, unfailingly taken economic construction as the central task, and strengthened leadership over economic work with the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line. Meanwhile, they have further adopted a series of effective measures to implement to the letter the principle of "attending to two aspects of work and being competent in both." We have called for a "sense of urgency toward two aspects of work" and pushing "two aspects of work up to a new stage." That is, we should have both a sense of urgency and responsibility toward accelerating economic development and a sense of urgency and responsibility toward intensifying the building of the spiritual civilization and improving party style and administrative honesty; and we should push both economic construction and the spiritual civilization and party building to a new stage. The more we improve reform and develop the socialist market economy, the more we should strengthen the spiritual civilization, party building, and ideological and political work. Based on this idea, the municipal party committee and government, on the one hand, have exerted efforts to improve reform and implement the "regulations"; to reduce deficits, increase profits, and improve economic efficiency; to open wider to the outside world and expedite the use of foreign capital; to strengthen macroeconomic regulation and control and achieve success in economic work; and to change government functions and improve the work styles of departments. On the other hand, they have paid close attention to improving leading bodies at all levels while carrying out economic work; strengthened and improved the ideological and political work of enterprises; adopted specific measures to advocate the pioneering spirit of the new period; tackled public security problems in a comprehensive manner; and conscientiously corrected the unhealthy trends in some trades and arbitrary collections of fares, fines, and donations and reduced peasants' burdens. In addition, the municipal party committee has conducted special study of and made arrangements for the endeavors to improve party style and administrative honesty and oppose corruption. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the vast number of cadres and the masses in the municipality, Tianjin's reform and opening up have been extended, its social and political situation has been stable, its economy has developed in a sustained, speedy, and healthy manner, new achievements have been scored in all fields of work, and a new situation has emerged in which people seize the opportunity to accelerate development. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out that the better the situation is, the more we should remain clear-headed to discover and address, in a timely manner, the new contradictions and problems cropping up in the process of advancement,

and consolidate and develop the good situation. We should follow the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech and conscientiously implement the arrangements of the central authorities for the overall work. In particular, we should consider it a major political task to launch the anticorruption struggle and improve party style and administrative honesty; pay more attention to and achieve greater success in it; and score notable achievements within a short period. In this way, we will be able to guide, protect, and develop well the enthusiasm of the vast number of cadres and the masses, seize the favorable opportunity still better, take economic construction as the central task, increase reform, accelerate development, promote social progress in all areas, and consolidate and develop Tianjin's good situation.

2. We should fully understand the important significance of the anticorruption struggle and raise the awareness and enhance the sense of responsibility toward this struggle. Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech profoundly discussed the series of important ideas of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on correcting party style, improving administrative honesty, and opposing corruption and expounded the importance and urgency of the current anticorruption struggle, the guiding thoughts for this struggle, and the principles that should be followed. They serve as very important guidance to our efforts to promote the anticorruption struggle in the new situation, strengthen party building and the building of political power, and ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and economic construction. We must resolutely and conscientiously implement them. Judging from the general situation, party committees at all levels in the municipality have resolutely implemented the party's line, principles, and policies; the main stream of the party's contingent is good; most party members and cadres are honest in performing official duties; the tremendous economic development and comprehensive social progress attained by the municipality over the past decade and more have been the result of the united and hard work of party members, cadres, and the masses; and the anticorruption struggle has been effective. Meanwhile, we should remain clear-headed to see that corrupt phenomena do exist in Tianjin's contingent of party members and state organs and are growing and spreading in some cases. Party members, cadres, and the masses are deeply worried about this and urgently hope that resolute measures are taken to address this problem. We should not deny that the main stream of the party is good, but neither should we underestimate the seriousness and danger of the corrupt phenomena. We should appraise the current situation of the anticorruption struggle in a realistic manner and pay more attention to and achieve greater success in it with a high awareness and sense of responsibility.

Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party has consistently attached importance to the work of correcting party style, improving administrative honesty, and opposing corruption in the

process of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive. Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave a series of important instructions on this work, which constitute an important part of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. At the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Comrade Jiang Zemin again put forward the important task of opposing corruption and improving party style and administrative honesty before the entire party. The corrupt phenomena are reflected mainly in perversion of justice for bribes, bribe giving and taking, extortion, deals between money and power, squander of people's wealth, and moral degeneration. In essence, these phenomena are the products of the system of exploitation and the exploiting class, which are incompatible with the nature, purpose, and goals of our party and the socialist system. Our party's clear-cut call for and persistent implementation of the anticorruption struggle are exactly a manifestation of its strength. Leading bodies at all levels should study again the series of important expositions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on correcting party style, improving administrative honesty, and opposing corruption, study the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech, enhance the understanding of the important significance of the anticorruption struggle, and guide the anticorruption work. We should fully understand that opposing corruption is a necessary demand of the party's basic line and an important guarantee for pooling efforts to promote economic construction. We should adhere to the party's basic line without wavering, persistently take economic construction as the central task, make all work focus on and serve this central task, and never interfere with its progress. The development and spread of all sorts of passive corrupt phenomena is corrosive to the development of the socialist market economy. Conducting the anticorruption struggle is an indispensably important work for guaranteeing the smooth progress of reform, opening up and economic construction and an important task in building the spiritual civilization. We must be firm in reform and opening up and in developing the economy, and must unswervingly oppose corruption, straighten out party style and strengthen the building of clean politics. We should fully recognize that anticorruption is a major problem concerning whether the people are for or against it and whether the party and government can maintain close ties with the masses of people. Passive corrupt phenomena have seriously dampened the enthusiasm of the masses. If we allow them to develop unchecked, our party will be seriously deviated from the masses. The party Central Committee's determination to fight corruption has reflected the will of the whole party and strong desire of the broad masses of people. If we make up our mind to fight corruption and to unceasingly achieve the expected results, we will be trusted by the masses, and will be able to make the party and government maintain closer ties with the people. We should fully understand that opposing corruption has a bearing on the life and death of the party and on the long period of order and security of the country. The corrupt phenomena are the virus intruding into the healthy bodies of

the party and the country. If we lower our guard and fail to resolutely overcome these passive corrupt phenomena, we will spell an end to our great cause of the socialist modernization. We must deepen our understanding of the extreme importance of the anticorruption struggle. In addition to recognizing the long-term nature and arduousness of this struggle, it is also necessary to strengthen the sense of urgency and responsibility, regard opposing corruption as a major affair concerning the overall situation and with strategic importance in building the party and political power, act in line with the plans of the party Central Committee, and realistically and firmly grasp this work with great determination and will until good results are achieved.

3. The targets and work demands of the anticorruption struggle in the near future. We should conscientiously carry out the three tasks which the central authorities have determined to grasp in the near future and attain the following targets by the end of this year: First, leading cadres at and above the county (section) level of party and government organs, leading cadres at and above the provincial (departmental) level in the first place, should achieve noticeable progress in keeping themselves honest, clean, and self-disciplined, and realistically play a good part in leading the broad masses of party members and cadres. Second, they should investigate and complete a great number of major and appalling cases and punish a batch of corrupt elements in line with law. Third, they should basically check the unhealthy trends of state organs and their subordinate units on abusing powers to recklessly collect charges and using public funds to go sightseeing outside the country (territory); meanwhile, some city-level leading organs, judicial departments, administrative and law-enforcement departments, and economic management departments should achieve good results in solving the prominent problems on unhealthy trends in their own departments and units. The aforementioned three aspects of work must be grasped firmly and realistically. Efforts are being urged to achieve good results within this year so as to inspire the party and the people. All localities, departments and units must concentrate efforts on grasping the work of the next four months and strive to achieve noticeable results. On the work demands, first of all, leading cadres of party and government organs should take the lead in keeping themselves honest, clean, and self-disciplined. It is necessary to conscientiously implement all regulations of the central and municipal authorities on strengthening building party style and clean politics and serve as good examples. The party and government leading cadres at or above the county section chief level should make self-examination and self-correction according to the central authorities' five regulations on administrative honesty and self-discipline. Second, we should firmly attend to investigating and handling a group of major and appalling cases. We should concentrate efforts on investigating and handling the unlawful and undisciplined cases relating to party and government leading organs, party and government leading cadres, judicial departments,

administrative and law enforcement departments, economic management departments, and their working personnel. Those who sternly disturb the investigations and handling of cases should resolutely be handled. Third, we should firmly eliminate several unhealthy trends of which the masses are strongly critical. The municipality as a whole should concentrate on ending the unhealthy trends of state organs and subordinate units abuse of functions and rights, and invention of various names to wantonly collect charges, apportion expenses, and impose fines. Simultaneously, it is also necessary to end the evil trend of using public funds to travel outside the country or municipalities. All localities, departments, and trades should proceed from reality to solve several key problems through this special struggle. We must reaffirm that the party and government organs at various levels must not engage themselves in business. Those who have been engaged in business should completely separate themselves from the former units according to regulations and carry out the "two lines of receipts and spending."

4. We should strengthen the improvement of party style and administrative honesty, unswervingly oppose corruption, and make overall improvement. We should regard the punishment of corruption as systematic engineering, comprehensively eliminate corruption, and promote the improvement of administrative honesty along with the orbit of standardization and institutionalization. While concentrating energy on grasping the short-term anticorruption struggle, we should also pay attention to grasping the following few tasks: 1) We should strengthen education, carry forward justice, and upgrade ability to prevent corruption and resist evolution. We should rely on education to oppose corruption. We should organize party members and cadres to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics; a series of important expositions on correcting party style, strengthening the improvement of administrative honesty, and opposing corruption made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping; and Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speeches. We should conduct education on the outlines, purpose, ideal, discipline, and fine traditions of the party; and education on the accurate outlook on life, the outlook on value, and the outlook on morality. Through study and education, we should enhance the vast number of party members and cadres' ideological and political quality, their awareness of serving the people wholeheartedly, and their ability in resisting the influence of such corrosive ideas as money worship, hedonism, and out-and-out egoism. We should pay attention to coordinating the punishment of corruption with the advocacy of justice; vigorously disseminate and commend the advanced examples of being honest while performing official duties and bravely fighting against corrupt phenomena; carry forward the fine practice of being diligent in dealing with administrative work for the people, waging arduous struggle, and making selfless contributions; and popularize the good experiences and good practice of improving party style and administrative

honesty. Through various forms of education, we should be sure to take precautions, say hello, and beat alarm bells in advance and move the anticorruption "passes" forward. 2) We should perfect the supervisory and restriction mechanisms. To punish the corrupt, we should fundamentally rely on education, and more still the legal system. At present, we should further set up and perfect regulations, systems, and procedures for the work in various spheres; and particularly set up and perfect supervisory and restriction mechanisms, including the supervision within the party, legal supervision, administrative supervision, and the supervision by the masses. All departments, units, and trades should grasp the positions and links where corrupt problems emerge most easily, sum up practical experiences, strictly enforce discipline, and set up and perfect the internal management system and the supervisory and restriction mechanism, and various policy regulations and rules. 3) We should take the in-depth reform as an important way to tackle corruption. We should eliminate the factors leading to corruption and solve the deep-seated problems by further transforming government functions, devolving power to lower levels, reforming the personnel system, and separating government functions from business management. The municipality recently called for establishing a joint work system and a system of handling work within a fixed time. These systems will not only help quicken the tempo of work and raise work efficiency but also effectively facilitate the improvement of administrative honesty and help effectively check unhealthy trends, such as refusing to do work without benefits or doing work perfunctorily even after receiving benefits. We should resolutely implement and further improve these two systems so as to achieve better results. 4) We should do a good job in improving party style and administrative honesty while improving leading bodies. We should coordinate the effort to improve party style and administrative honesty with the effort to improve leading bodies and contingents of cadres and make honesty truly embodied in leadership work and leading body improvement. In promoting cadres, honesty should be regarded as an important criterion for evaluation. People who consider private interests more than they do public interests and who always try to feather their own nests should not be put in important positions. Those who are dishonest and have aroused complaints among the masses, although their problems do not constitute discipline breaches, should also be kept from important positions or be reshuffled if necessary. 5) We should pay attention to studying new conditions and solving new problems. In the new situation in which the socialist market economy system is to be established, many new conditions have emerged in the endeavors to improve party building and administrative honesty and oppose corruption. Proceeding from reality, party committees and discipline inspection and supervision departments at all levels should conduct investigations and study, conscientiously analyze the reasons, characteristics, and laws of the law and discipline breaches committed in the

new situation, and gradually standardize and systematize administrative honesty by deepening reform and improving the legal system, education, and systems.

5. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership over the anticorruption struggle. 1) Party committees at all levels should regard the anticorruption struggle as a major political task and list it high in their agenda. Party and government organs should consistently carry out the anticorruption struggle under the unified leadership of party committees. Major party and government leaders should attend to this work personally and assume full responsibility. Party and government organs should make concerted efforts and all fields should also coordinate to rally the force for the anticorruption struggle. 2) A responsibility system should be established for the anticorruption struggle. Leaders at all levels should clearly divide the work, assign special personnel to carry it out, and make every level pay attention to and lead the work of its next lower level. Higher levels should conscientiously strengthen guidance to, inspection of, and supervision over lower levels. They should send personnel to help handle the work of the localities and departments which have unhealthy trends and serious problems. Leaders at all levels should take it as a mandatory task to oppose corruption and should make meticulous and specific arrangements for it. Earnest efforts, practical work, and real results are also required in opposing corruption. Leaders should take the lead, have the courage to tackle problems, and carry out work in a down-to-earth manner until good results are achieved so as to enhance confidence and inspire people. We should have a good command of the limits of propaganda and reports and persist in the correct guiding role of the press. The municipal discipline inspection commission should hold the responsibility for the supervision, inspection, and summary of the situation in the anticorruption struggle of the municipality. 3) We should strictly have a firm grasp of the principles and policies defined by the central authorities for the anticorruption struggle. In his speech, Comrade Jiang Zemin put forward the six principles of which we should have a firm grasp. The first is to adhere to the party's basic line and, firmly focusing on the central task of economic construction, serve the endeavor of promoting reform, construction, and development. The second is to give prominence to focus. The focus of the current anticorruption struggle should be put on the justice departments, administrative and law-enforcement departments, and economic management departments of party and government leading organs. The third is that the leading cadres should set an example. The high-ranking cadres, including the working personnel around the leading cadres, should take the lead in this regard. The fourth is to handle cases strictly according to laws. The fifth is neither to launch mass movement nor to let everyone pass the tests. The masses should be encouraged to report cases. The sixth is to coordinate the punishment of corruption with the support of justice. We should conscientiously implement these principles in our practical work. In short, we

should persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts, accurately handle and distinguish between two different types of contradictions, and strictly grasp policies. The attitude must be firm, and the work should be done in a down-to-earth manner. According to the requirements of the central authorities, we should conscientiously solve the problems and ensure an sound and orderly progress of the anticorruption work. 4) We should bring into full play the functions of discipline inspection and supervisory departments. The discipline inspection and supervisory organs take on heavy duties in the struggle against corruption. Thus, they should conscientiously fulfill their duties and do their jobs well. Our discipline inspection and supervisory cadres contingents are good. The discipline inspection and supervisory cadres have done a lot of work. The party committees should further strengthen the leadership over them, bring their functions into full play, and support their work. We should study ways to solve the major problems relating to the discipline inspection and supervisory work and help them eliminate various kinds of disturbances and obstacles. We should realistically grasp the setup of discipline inspection and supervisory cadres contingents and upgrade their overall quality and combat effectiveness.

Gao Dezhan finally pointed out: We should conscientiously implement the central work arrangements, firmly attend to the work in the next fourth months, and comprehensively fulfill the 1993 tasks. The tasks ahead of us are extremely arduous. Therefore, the leading cadres at various levels take on extremely heavy tasks. Only when we persistently take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the basic line of the party as guidance, further rally around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, conscientiously implement various arrangements made by the party Central Committee and the State Council, continuously make efforts, and do our work in a down-to-earth manner will we be able to realize the grand goal of grasping favorable opportunities to speed up the pace of development and to make greater achievements in strengthening the improvement of spiritual civilization, party style, and administrative honesty and waging the struggle against corruption.

Zhang Lichang set forth requirements for relaying and implementing the guidelines of this meeting. After the meeting, all departments and units should immediately relay to the leading bodies the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speeches, the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and Comrade Gao Dezhan's speech; conscientiously organize forces to study and deeply understand the spiritual essence of the guidelines, and unify their thinking and action with the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech and the arrangements of the central authorities and the municipal party committee. All departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties, and bureaus should proceed from their actual conditions to make anticorruption work arrangements

for themselves by mid September, work out specific measures, work in a down-to-earth manner, and strive to make noticeable achievements.

Present at the meeting were more than 800 people, including Li Jianguo, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; Li Shenglin, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and executive vice mayor of the municipality; Nie Richu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress; Liu Jinfeng, chairman of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]; leading comrades of the municipal party committee Standing Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC committee, and the municipal discipline inspection commission; party and government principal responsible comrades of the municipal higher people's court, the municipal people's procuratorate, departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties, and bureaus; and responsible comrades of the discipline inspection commissions at various levels.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Holds Discipline Inspection Plenum

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[Text] The second plenary session of the discipline inspection commission of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee was held in Harbin on 13 September.

Li Qinglin, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, made specific arrangements for waging the anticorruption struggle in the foreseeable future.

Li Qinglin pointed out: From now on, the leading cadres at or above the county level should consciously standardize their behavior according to the regulations of the central authorities and the provincial party committee on administrative honesty and self-discipline, conduct self-investigation and self-correction, and eliminate the unlawful and undisciplined cases of going out of the province and the country for trips with public funds. We should concentrate energy on rapidly investigating and handling major and appalling cases. The province should mainly investigate the undisciplined cases relating to department- and bureau-level leaders and openly handle a group of typical cases in October. By investigating a group of typical cases, prefectures and cities should bring into full play the functions of the units to receive visitors and handle incoming letters from the masses and rely on the masses to expose problems. We should strengthen the coordination and cooperation with relevant departments and strengthen the leadership over security and examination work. We should be sure to successfully eliminate

the unhealthy practice that the masses have strong complaints of. The provincial-level departments should conscientiously eliminate the projects of wantonly collecting funds and also immediately correct them. The province plans to openly cancel a number of projects of wantonly collecting funds in October. The party and government organs at or above the county level should conscientiously sort out the problems of going out of the province and the country for trips with public funds. Those who violate regulations to wantonly collect funds and invent an excuse of inspecting projects to go out of the country for tours should strictly be punished according to relevant policies. The railway, financial, power, postal and telecommunications, security, industrial and commercial, tax affairs, commodity inspection, [words indistinct], and urban construction departments should especially sort out the problems of wantonly collecting charges and employing trickery, solve the problems one after another, and strive to make noticeable achievements within the year.

Li Qinglin also set forth requirements for strengthening the self-construction of discipline inspection and supervisory organs.

The session was chaired by (Zou Xiaofeng), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission. Zhang Yi, deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection, relayed the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Members of the provincial discipline inspection commission attended the session. Responsible comrades of the discipline inspection departments of prefectures, cities, and provincial-level units attended the session as observers.

Jilin Secretary Discusses Educational Work

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12 Aug 93 pp 1, 4

[Speech by He Zhukang, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, at the provincial educational work conference on 10 August]

[Text] The current provincial educational work conference is being held under the situation in which the people of all nationalities in the province are conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the sixth provincial party congress, are further emancipating the mind and enthusiastically seizing the opportunity to accelerate reform and opening up, and are confidently building a developed border province near the sea. This is a very important conference because it will energetically promote the province's educational reform and the development of educational undertakings.

Over the past five years since the convocation of the provincial educational work conference in 1988, the province has again achieved a relatively big progress and obvious results in educational undertakings. Elementary education has developed rapidly. Primary compulsory

education has been basically made universal in the province, the enrollment rate of middle schools has been 12 percentage points higher than the average of the country, and middle school education has been basically made universal in cities and towns. Vocational and technical education has also developed rapidly, adult education has begun to embark on the orbit of on-the-job training, and the illiteracy rate of young and middle-aged people has dropped to 1 percent. Teaching level of ordinary high schools has been raised gradually, and new progress has been made in the work of combining teaching with scientific research and production. Relatively good results have been achieved in special education, the building of the ranks of teachers has been strengthened, and the investment in education has increased gradually. For each 10,000 people of the province, the proportion of students attending junior middle schools, vocational middle schools, and ordinary high schools are all in the top ranks of the country. All these results are ascribed to the unity and hard work of the numerous teaching and administrative staff on the province's educational front and are indispensable with the attention to redaction work paid by all levels of party committees and governments. Here, on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, I would like to extend my lofty respects and cordial thanks to all teaching and administrative staff of the province's educational units and to all the comrades who have been concerned with and supported the province's educational undertakings!

Last February, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council promulgated "China's Program for Educational Reform and Development." This is an important move of the party and the state to accelerate the modernization as well as an educational program for the considerably long period to come. In line with the guidelines of the "program," the provincial party committee and the provincial government has organized pertinent departments to draw up, on the basis of making sufficient investigations and studies, the "several opinions on implementation of 'China's Program for Educational Reform and Development,'" which has been discussed and adopted by the routine work meeting of the provincial government and the Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee. The current provincial educational work conference is devoted to conscientiously discussing how to successfully implement the "China's Program for Educational Reform and Development," promulgated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the "several opinions on implementation of 'China's Program for Educational Reform and Development,'" set forth by the provincial party committee and the provincial government, with a view toward pushing the province's education to a new stage, on the basis of summarizing the work during the past five years, in accordance with the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the sixth provincial party congress, and by persisting in the strategic idea of invigorating the province through science and education.

Hereafter, I would like to speak on several opinions.

1. We should persist in the strategy of invigorating the province through science and education and accelerate the development of educational undertakings.

Along with the development of the worldwide new technology revolution, a fundamental change has taken place in the factor for deciding the national invigoration and prosperity of a state. This kind of factor "is neither capital nor land and labor, but is knowledge." Culture and education has increasingly manifested its predominant position in economic and social development. Education can turn the ordinary and simple labor force into a complicated labor force, turn the labor force gained from experiences into one gained from technology, and then play a fundamental role in improving productive forces and facilitating economic, social, and scientific and technological development. The key to the production, realization, and development of the primary productive forces, including science and technology, lies in education. For this reason, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, with the foresight and sagacity of a proletarian strategist, pointed out on many occasions that the fundamental task of socialism is to develop productive forces, that science and technology are the primary productive forces, that the foundation lies in education, and that without developing science and technology and education, there will be no hope for the four modernizations. We should thoroughly understand these profound theories and conscientiously put them into practice. The 14th National Party Congress pointed out that the goal of China's economic structural reform is to establish the socialist market economy system. To attain this goal of reform and accelerate socialist modernization, the key is to improve the quality of laborers and train a large number of qualified personnel. In view of the development and changes in the economic situation of the world and the vigorous development of the new technological revolution, we should train groups of personnel compatible with the new situation and capable of pioneering new fields and scaling new heights. This requires that we put education in a strategic position for development on a priority basis and greatly raise the ideological, moral, scientific, and cultural levels of the entire nation. This is the basic principle for attaining the grand goal of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

People throughout the province are conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the sixth provincial party congress, seizing the opportunity to accelerate development, and pooling their wisdom and efforts to build a developed border province near the sea. To realize this grand trans-century target, enthusiasm alone will not work. We should also have the ability to attain this target and, the most basic, an education level that conforms to it. In the present-day world, both the competition abroad and the competition at home are the competition of science, technology, and personnel in the final analysis. It is actually a competition of education. Without a higher education level, it will be difficult to have higher-level scientific and technological productive forces and

the reserve strength for sustained economic development. The endeavor of building a developed border province near the sea includes development of education and reliance on education. Personnel resources who master modern scientific knowledge constitute the foundation for the economic prosperity of a country, and the education in various forms is the most important means to maintain and strengthen this foundation. The rising of all the backward countries and regions of the world has been attributed to their attaching importance to education. This is the case with Japan and also the "four dragons" of Asia. An important reason for the rapid development of special economic zones, such as Shenzhen and Zhuhai, is their effort to solicit large numbers of personnel and develop their own economy with the education achievements of other localities. To rank among the advanced localities of the country, Jilin should greatly develop education and accelerate the training and exploitation of personnel in addition to attaching importance to bringing in personnel from other localities.

Therefore, all localities and all departments should firmly embrace the strategic ideas of "developing the province with science and education" and "education being the foundation for projects of vital and lasting importance," attach importance to and support education, and make it successful. This involves a question of how to understand and handle the relationship between economic development and education. Our current economic level is still not high, and we should consider our capacity when doing everything. However, as long as we truly understand the relationship between education on the one hand and economic development and social progress on the other, we will be able to keep long-term development in view, spare more funds to develop education, and refrain from developing education only after the economy is developed. The strain on capital lasts for a long period of time. The key is how to use capital and to fully use the limited funds. Now, the improper use of capital and the phenomena of extravagance and waste can be seen everywhere. This indicates that there are potential to tap. We must firmly define such a guiding ideology: We would rather tighten and reduce the spending in some other aspects to ensure the development of education. We should be determined to grasp well the great undertaking of education that is related to the coming generations.

2. We should vigorously promote the educational reform.

The way to speed up the development of education is reform. Over the past 10 years or so since the implementation of the reform and open policy, the province has made noticeable achievements in reforming the educational system. However, viewing the general situation, we know that the current educational system, structure, contents, and methods neither extricate themselves from the traditional educational patterns nor easily suit the requirements for developing the socialist market economy and the socialist modernization. We still have

to make arduous efforts to shift the close-typed education into the open-typed education and to transition from the education with the focus on meeting examinations to the education with the stress on quality. The important tasks ahead of us are to observe Comrade Deng Xiaoping's strategic ideology of making education to "cater to modernization, the world, and the future"; to set up a modernized educational system of socialism with Chinese characteristics according to the requirements of the "outlines," closely in line with the actual conditions of the province, and with the focus on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and building a well-developed border province near the sea; to vigorously promote the educational reform; and to make education better suit and promote modernization.

First, we should reform the school running system. We have carried out the system of running schools by the state for a long period of time. Although the governments at various levels have made great efforts, it is still difficult to satisfy the people's increasingly higher demands for education. Along with the changes in the ownership structure dominated by the public ownership and the pattern of distribution of national income, we are not only urgently asked to reform the old school running system but also create conditions for setting up a new school running system. The target for increasing the reform of the school running system is to gradually set up the school-running system dominated by the state and with the concerted efforts of all circles in society. On the premise that the state plays a dominant role in developing the elementary education, we should further mobilize various social forces and individuals to run schools according to laws. Vocational, technical, and adult education are educational forms that are closely related to the economic construction. So, we should shift the dominant role of running vocational and technical schools and adult schools from the state to trades, enterprises, and various social fronts. We should also adopt various forms to administer higher education. Besides the state efforts to administer institutions of higher learning, we are also able to adopt different school running forms, establish civilian-run institutions of higher learning on a trial basis and in a well-planned manner, and explore international cooperation ways within the limits of the state relevant laws and regulations to run institutions of higher learning. Simultaneously, we should fully tap the internal potential of schools of various categories and break the departmental and regional restrictions to administer schools with the cooperation between various institutions of higher learning attached to ministries, between various institutions of higher learning attached to the province, and between various institutions of higher learning attached to ministries and the province. Various kinds of adult higher educational schools and the cadres training schools attached to departments should try every possible means to merge with relevant ordinary institutions of higher learning so as to upgrade the efficiency in running schools. The leading education comrades, some teachers, and science research personnel, should

exchange experiences gained at their schools and work posts. This is advantageous to both their individuals and schools. By reforming the school administrative system, we should mobilize the enthusiasm of all in the front to accelerate the development of education.

Second, we should reform the educational management system. We should shift the management of education from centralized and unified management to lawful management by various layers under general guidance and expand the decision-making power of the schools to administering them according to laws. We should define the roles of institutions of higher learning and secondary specialized schools as legal entities and ensure that these institutions and schools have full decision-making power to in-school organizational setup, appointments and removal of middle-level cadres, and appointments of teachers.

In terms of middle and primary school education, we should further perfect the system of "local management and different levels holding different responsibilities" to mobilize the initiative of cities, counties, townships, and villages in running schools. Educational and administrative departments should be good at applying legal, economic, planning, supervisory, guidance, information, and service means as well as necessary administrative means to strengthen and perfect the microregulation and control.

Third, we should reform the structure and content of education. The present educational structure was established according to the system of planned economy and the related production policies, and the skilled people trained under this system have increasingly lagged behind the practical demand of economic and social development, thus causing grave wastes. Along with the rapid change in the socialist market economy, primary, secondary, and tertiary industries are required to constantly readjust their structures to keep abreast of the changes taken place in domestic and world markets. This urgently needs a large number of middle- and basic-level professional talents, specialized talents mastering new and high techniques, and skilled operators and managers who are able to control market economy. Proceeding from the development of society and modernized mass education, we should study and readjust educational structure by regarding it as a systems engineering. In the course of running ordinary colleges well and making several key colleges join the ranks of the state "211 project," we should vigorously develop secondary and primary vocational and technical education and expand the proportion of vocational and technical education in the section of senior middle school education. Ordinary middle schools should set up additional classes on vocational and technical education. Trades and enterprises should be encouraged to run vocational and technical schools by themselves or jointly. We should strengthen adult education, continued education, on-the-job training, and the education without record of formal schooling to satisfy the many-sided and multi-level demands of the socialist modernization.

We should reform the contents, systems, and methods of teaching. Institutions of higher learning should, in line with the practical demands of society, optimize the setup of curriculum, renew teaching content, set up additional specialities and curriculum urgently needed to develop the socialist market economy, and emphatically train senior talents mastering international trade, world finance, and international economic laws. We should continue to instill the new experiences and new achievements gained from reform, opening up, and the practice of modernization to teaching materials and make the materials more close to the reality. We should train more multi-talented people who understand not only economics but also technology, not only industry but also trade, and not only professional skills but also management. We should strengthen the teaching of foreign languages to enable various kinds of senior talents and the personnel engaged in foreign affairs to master one or two foreign languages. In rural areas, proceeding from the actual situation that the overwhelming majority of students cannot enter the institutions of higher learning and thus must stay in the countryside to do labor work, educational administrative departments should conscientiously study how to gear the setup of curriculum to the reality of the countryside and to make the setup well received by the peasants. In view of the current situation, rural schools are urgently required to open some more applied technology classes and professional training classes. At the same time, the charges of rural schools should be standardized, and the charges that should not be borne by students should be abolished resolutely so that even more rural children will receive elementary education. All schools should foster the concept of quality education. In the course of attaching importance to basic knowledge, all schools should strengthen the training of abilities and skills of students to develop students' special skills. We should adopt effective measures to change the tendency of placing undue emphasis on the proportion of students entering schools of a higher level. We should extricate students from the yoke of frequent examinations and enable them to pursue knowledge actively and creatively and to develop morally, intellectually, physically, and aesthetically.

We should promote the combination of teaching and society and the combination of teaching, scientific research, and production. The education under the condition of market economy should be an open type. We should encourage teachers and students to go to the practice of society and the first line of reform, opening up, and modernization to feel and experience the life, to study and master living knowledge, and to enhance their abilities. Meanwhile, we should provide intellectual support and scientific and technical service to society and enterprises. Schools should train personnel based on social needs, the society should show concern for the education of schools, and all relevant fields should provide convenient conditions for students to do fieldwork or participate in social practice. Fully developing their advantages in science and technology, institutes of higher learning should actively enter the major fields of

economic construction, conduct technological development and dissemination and consulting service, develop scientific and technological industries, and cooperate with enterprises in establishing multifunctional associations. This is very important to improving the education quality, enhancing schools' teaching capacity, and promoting economic development.

Fourth, we should reform the student recruitment and job assignment systems. We should gradually reform the systems of "unified recruitment and job assignment" and "guaranteed appointment as cadres" applied to student recruitment and graduates' job assignment. On the premise that the state-assigned enrollment tasks are fulfilled, institutes of higher learning and secondary specialized schools, based on their specific conditions, may recruit more students "entrusted by some organizations" or "geared to what are needed in certain areas." Personnel are urgently needed in rural areas now, but many college and secondary school graduates prefer to give up the work they are trained for and stay in urban areas rather than go to rural areas. To change such a situation, we should start with the reform of the recruitment and job assignment systems. Agricultural institutes and secondary teachers' training schools should mainly recruit the students from rural areas to be trained to meet local needs, and engineering and medical institutes should also recruit a certain proportion of students from rural areas. After graduation, these students should return to where they come from. We should intensify employment guidance to graduates and actively provide favorable conditions step by step for most graduates to find jobs by themselves. Vocational and technical education is an important part of modern education, and we should plan and greatly develop it. We should formulate systems to stipulate that laborers undergo necessary vocational and technical training before assuming new posts and that units employ the students who have received vocational and technical education on a priority basis.

Educational reform is not limited merely to the aforementioned points. We should actively conduct experiments with whatever reform measures that help comprehensively implement the party's education policy and improve the education quality; help develop the socialist market economy and build a developed border province near the sea; and help boost the enthusiasm of the entire society for developing education. We should have the courage to reform if we are sure of its worth and develop Jilin's education to a new stage by deepening reform.

3. We should achieve success in improving the education front.

The common task of the schools of all categories and at all levels is to comprehensively implement the party's education policy and train the builders and successors for socialist construction who are morally, intellectually, and physically developed. Students at schools now are trans-century successors who shoulder important responsibilities for attaining the strategic objective of

socialist modernization, rejuvenating the Chinese nation, and greatly developing Jilin. The tasks of the education front are glorious and yet arduous. The education front should step up efforts to improve itself with a strong sense of responsibility and mission and build the schools of all categories and at all levels into strong bastions of the socialist spiritual civilization.

We should strive to upgrade the political and professional quality of teachers. As ancient people said, "teachers are to propagate doctrines, teach, and remove doubts." Now people also often say that teachers should be "paragons of virtue and learning." This means that at all times, people respect teachers and also set strict demands on their professional ethics. The major responsibility of teachers is to impart knowledge and educate people. To be competent in educating people, teachers should be qualified first. Teachers are our major force to accelerate educational reform and development. Without a contingent of teachers who are politically firm, morally noble, and professionally competent, improving education quality and training new people who meet the "four requirements" will become empty talk. Generally speaking, the social position and value of an occupation will become higher and larger as long as its attractiveness is strong and it is irreplaceable. An occupation that can be taken by everyone without a training is impossible to have a professional position. Teachers engaging in this social occupation highly specialized and their professional conditions can be only obtained through a special training. Therefore, we must emphasize the professional specialness of teachers and the irreplaceableness of their job and steadily upgrade the quality of the teacher contingent and the their levels of knowledge. This urges the broad masses of teachers to earnestly study Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong thought as well as the theory of Deng Xiaoping with regard to building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They should uphold the party's basic line with "one center and two basic points" and ardently cherish socialism, the motherland, and the people. They should also set strict demands for themselves and conduct themselves with dignity and pride. They should uphold the correct direction of training the people through teaching and should not only pass the cultural and scientific knowledge on students but also conduct education on ideology and morality so as to enable students to obtain the capabilities of upholding the correct political direction and perfecting their professional skills. All of this always represents an unshirkable duty undertaken by the broad masses of teachers. Departments in charge of educational administration and schools should create conditions and use multiple channels for teachers to improve themselves through teaching, to continuously accept education, and to steadily upgrade their professional level. Meanwhile, teachers should pay attention to drawing new knowledge and experience from the programs of reform, opening up, and economic and social development so as to accelerate their knowledge renewal, to steadily improve themselves, and to catch up with the pace of the age.

We should enhance the ideological and political work. The position and role of the ideological and political work has become increasingly prominent under the new situation of reform and opening up. All comrades must be clear about the benefits of ideological and political work. Although the benefit of the work is "invisible" from the point of audio-visual, and it decides to a great extent the "visible" benefits. In the course of economic and social operation, the "visible" and "invisible" benefits are the circle of cause and effect. Many historic and practical instances have proved the existence of the circle. The programs of deepening the reform, broadening the opening up, and developing the socialist market economy represent a cause full of vigor and creativeness. In the course of these programs, we have steadily broadened the contacts with other countries with different social systems in the world. We have not only enhanced the mutual linking and supplementing with them and obtained many advantages from this, but also have made ourselves face the more complicated international macro environment of culture. The phenomenon of "cultural conflict" has become an inevitable fact in our society. Such a phenomenon agrees with the new cultural atmosphere directly cropping up in schools at all levels and of various categories as well as with the psychology and physiological characteristics of juveniles with regard to seeking something new and different. It has also enabled the broad masses of youths and students to enliven their thinking and to broaden their field of vision in the activities. Thus, the senses of opening up, creating something new, joining in competition, cherishing the time, and being independent have been strengthened. However, some negative things, such as money worship, selfishness, ignoring public morale, extravagance and waste, and western worship have cropped up among a number of students. To deal with this problem, we should make efforts in multiple fields. However, enhancing the ideological and political education and particularly education on Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong thought represents a basic work in this regard. What is noteworthy is that some comrades have contended the ideological and political work being difficult to be carried out or being ineffective. They have more generally harbored the idea of slackening the ideological and political work. In response, we should deal with this problem by carrying out earnest studies. On the one hand, we should notice that our forms and methods for conducting the ideological and political work should urgently be improved since there are actually increasingly more difficulties in conducting the ideological and political work; on the other hand, we should also notice that we should enhance the confidence in conducting the ideological and political work since there are favorable conditions for achieving the ideological and political work. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a scientific system that is continuously developing. It has made new development, concentratively embodies itself in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, has rich and vivid contents, and strongly attracts the people, particularly the young students. Now, the key is to improving

the educational methods; to studying the special features and law of the ideological and political work in the new situation; to exploring forms, ways, and means to closely link the ideological and political work with teaching and scientific research; and to enhancing its systematic nature. We should be good at using the latest practice to answer the questions that the people have generally been concerned with and be sure to carry out the ideological and political work in a patient, careful, vivid, and reasonable way. Institutions of higher learning should conscientiously organize students to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics; strengthen the education on the basic line of the party; conduct the ideological education on the great spirit of doing pioneering work, patriotism, collectivism, and socialism to help the vast number of students enhance the sense of responsibility for cherishing the country and socialism; and conduct the education on modern history, contemporary history, and the national situation to enhance the students' national self-respect, self-confidence, and self-improvement spirit and to help them foster a scientific and accurate world outlook on life. Here, I want to especially stress that the Chinese nation's history of civilization for 5,000 years has left us extremely precious wealth ranging from the ideology and morality to science and culture, and many things in the Chinese history of civilization have not only produced far-reaching impacts in the country but also enjoyed high appraisals abroad. For instance, the thinking that "a leader should plan and worry ahead of the people and enjoy the fruits after the people" and the epigrams of "being impervious to the temptation of wealth and high position, not being modified by poverty, and not being subdued by force" have been commended by the common people. The cream of these national spirits must not be abandoned but should be tapped and sorted out. Some of these spirits can be endowed with the connotation of the new times and carried forward in society as a whole. Particularly, today when the market economy is being developed, we should further strengthen the education in this regard and carry forward these spirits so as to create a good social environment for reform and opening up. Simultaneously, we should also pay attention to the education on the national situation and be good at linking it with the education on the international situation. The party committees and governments at various levels should positively support and engage themselves in this. I hope that the leading comrades at various levels will find time to introduce, in a well-planned way, the national situation and the provincial situation to schools, to disseminate the international and domestic situations, and to hold forums of teachers and students to strengthen their mutual contacts. Practice showed that this is an effective way to conduct the ideological and political work. Through the efforts made by the whole society, we should eliminate the situation that teachers and students do not understand the social practice; realistically correct the tendency of some students paying attention only to studying while not being concerned with politics; and help students foster an accurate outlook on life, cultivate lofty morality, and

enhance their ability in resisting the influence of such corrosive ideas as hedonism, egoism, and the thinking of putting money far above everything else. Primary and middle schools and schools of other categories should strengthen the moral education; improve the contents and methods of moral education; and give ideological guidance, set strict demands, and optimize the environment to help youngsters and children habituate themselves to the good criterion of behavior. Being concerned with the healthy growth of the younger generation is not only a matter of the educational departments but also a common task of other departments and various social circles. Thus, the whole society should pay attention to it and further optimize the educational environment. Parents should set an example and conduct good family education. Cultural, radio, television, press, and publication departments should positively provide the broad masses of youngsters with increasingly good spiritual products. Some cultural and sports facilities in society that suit student needs should be opened to students free of charge or at discount charges. We should strengthen management of the cultural markets to prevent various pornographic or unhealthy books, movies, and television programs from adversely influencing or harming young people and students. Through the concerted efforts of various fields, we should truly provide a rich, colorful, healthy, and progressive environment for the growth of young people.

We should strictly manage schools. We should finish as soon as possible organizing personnel and establishing schools of all categories and at all levels, streamlining their organizations, and reducing the nonteaching staff. Institutes of higher learning and secondary specialized schools should promote the managerial reform of schools focusing on the reform of the personnel and distribution systems. Schools at the secondary school level or lower should implement the principal responsibility system, cadre and teacher employment system, and personal education and teaching responsibility system. Redundant teaching and administrative staff and personnel not suitable for education work should be diverted to other fields through various measures. In line with established standards and methods for evaluation, rural schools should dismiss redundant and unqualified people-hired teachers in a planned manner so as to raise the education quality, improve teachers' structure, and reduce peasants' burdens. We should adjust the interest distribution pattern of the schools of all categories and at all levels and increase allowances for extra lectures and the income of forefront teachers to boost the enthusiasm of teachers. Teachers should obtain the approval of school leaders before they undertake paid concurrent jobs. They should control concurrent jobs and never let their concurrent jobs affect their main jobs and teaching quality. Schools should not approve of taking concurrent paid jobs by teachers who fail to finish their work or those whose scientific research may be affected by their concurrent jobs. We should stipulate in explicit terms that teachers are prohibited from doing business. We should

establish scientific and well-conceived methods for evaluation to lead the major efforts of principals and teachers to the comprehensive implementation of the party's education policy and improvement of the teaching quality. The major task of students is to study, and they are not allowed to do business. Methods should also be drawn up to manage the work-study program. Secondary specialized schools and institutes of higher learning should phase in the necessary "elimination system" to encourage students to study hard and ensure the quality of graduates. Schools should step up efforts to establish necessary rules and systems, strictly maintain the teaching order, school spirit, and school discipline, and create a good condition for teaching. All fees should be collected and used strictly according to government stipulations. We should improve the teaching quality evaluation system and the supervision and guidance system and encourage schools to improve the teaching quality to suit the needs in developing the socialist market economy.

4. We should strengthen leadership over education work.

Party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen leadership over education work, conscientiously implement the "outlines" and "opinions," and facilitate the development of education.

We should organize well the study of the "outlines" and unify our understanding in line with the "outlines" and Jilin's "opinions" on implementing the "outlines." Party committees should take charge of the orientation, principles, and party building. In other words, they should pay attention to major work. They should step up efforts to improve leading bodies, facilitate educational reform, and comprehensively implement the party's education policy. Institutes of higher learning should enforce the system whereby principals assume full responsibility under the leadership of party committees, and the party committees should discuss and make decisions on major issues and ensure administrative leaders' full performance of their functions. In the primary and middle schools and other schools where the principal responsibility system is implemented, party organizations should play a good role as political cores.

Party committees and governments at all levels should actually place education in a strategic position of developing education on a priority basis and should take the lead in respecting teachers and valuing education. Respecting teachers and valuing education is indispensable with necessary input of materials. However, it is not reflected on materials alone. It also needs the effort to enhance the social position of schools and teachers and to make schools and teachers garner the attention and respect of various circles in society. In the past, Confucius, Mencius, and other exponents of schools of thought travelled far and wide to propagate doctrines and give lessons. Although they endured the hardships of arduous journey, their happiness knew no bounds. The reason was that they considered the practice of "finding

outstanding persons to teach" a joy in their lives. We should utilize our position of ruling the country and exploit the role of press media in guiding orientation to energetically propagate education, advocate the practice of respecting teachers and valuing education, arouse teachers' sense of honor and sense of responsibility, and make teachers truly worthy of the title of teacher. Then, we should make the whole society respect the engineer of the soul of mankind and give rise to an atmosphere of respecting teachers and valuing education. Institutions of higher learning should create good working condition for teachers with great attainments so that these teachers can fully display their abilities. We should advocate the spirit of respecting jobs among the vast numbers of teachers and guide teachers to fully understand their social value, to realistically impart knowledge and educate people, and to consciously make selfless dedication for the party's educational undertakings and for the future of the motherland. At the same time, we should try our best to increase materials for education, improve the conditions for running schools, and increase material remuneration for teachers. The policies and measures set forth by the state and the province should be implemented in all localities. All departments and units should exploit their own advantages to support educational undertakings and help schools tackle all kinds of practical problems. All departments and units should not presumptuously go to schools to make indiscreet remarks or criticisms, to interfere with the normal work of schools, and to affect the order of schools. Party committees and governments at all levels should adopt measures to straighten out the cases of obstructing teaching work in schools to infringe upon the interests of schools and the rights and interests of teachers. We should show concern for the work and livelihood of teachers. The provincial party committee and the provincial government have already decided to give special allowances to the scientific councils working in the province and to tutors of students studying for doctoral degrees. This has attracted very good response from various fields. Along with the development of the economy, we should try all possible means to solve some practical problems for the vast numbers of teachers. We should also try every possible means to help solve problems regarding further education for teachers, their observation of other schools, their housing situation, their medical treatment, and the employment of their children.

Strengthening leadership over educational work should be guaranteed by systems. We should establish the system that all levels of party committees and governments conduct study of educational work regularly. We should perfect the system of quota management and responsibility for educational work of governments at provincial, city, county, and township levels. We should also persist in the system that leaders of all levels of party committees and governments contact with schools. We

should regard the situation in educational work as an important content to evaluate the official performances of leading cadres. We should pay attention to summarizing new experiences in leadership, explore new work methods, constantly improve the art of leadership, and truly gain the initiative in leading educational work.

Comrades, the province's educational reform and development has now entered a key period. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress and the sixth provincial party committee, we should gear ourselves to the world and the future, make concerted efforts to invigorate education, and make new contributions to build Hebei into a developed border province near the sea!

Shenyang Police Arrest 2 for Passing Forged Banknotes

SK1209012393 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Text] A few days ago, the cadres and policemen of the public security subbureau at the northern station of the Shenyang Railway Station arrested two criminal offenders carrying and trafficking in forged banknotes and confiscated, on the spot, 89 renminbi banknotes of the 50-yuan denomination, totaling 4,450 yuan. Through examinations, the two young men carrying forged banknotes are from Huaiyuan County of Anhui Province. They bought the forged banknotes from three southerners. They were found guilty by the sales clerk while they were trying to use one of their forged banknotes to buy foodstuffs at the northern station. Now, they are being held in custody.

Diplomat in Houston Promotes Taipei's UN Bid
*OW1409105093 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT
14 Sep 93*

[By Eddie Shay and Y.C. Tsai]

[Text] Houston, Sept. 13 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan is entitled to become a member of the United Nations, said Timothy C. T. Yang, director-general of the Houston office of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs.

Yang, in an interview with the radio station KPFT Monday, pointed out Taiwan's strength and importance has far exceeded more than two-thirds of the UN members in terms of population, economy, and education.

Taiwan is the world's 14th largest trading nation, he added.

Both the government and the people are determined to re-enter the United Nations in order to better contribute to the international community, he said.

Taiwan was forced out of the world body in 1971.

The diplomat cited the example of former East and West Germany to prove his point that Taiwan's re-entry into the United Nations would not impede its future unification with Mainland China.

Moreover, he added, the rights of 20 million people in Taiwan should be respected.

Taiwan's exclusion from the 184-member United Nations infringes upon the international organization's principle of universality and equality, he said.

In a new effort to support Taiwan's bid to re-join the United Nations, he noted, Overseas Chinese in the Metropolitan Houston area will meet at a rally Sept. 18.

Yang also called on American people to lend a helping hand to Taiwan's efforts for UN membership.

DPP Delegation To Visit Europe To Lobby for UN Bid

*OW1109111793 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT
11 Sep 93*

[By Y.C. Tsai]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 11 (CNA)—A 12-member delegation of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) is leaving for Europe Sunday [12 September] in a new effort to enlist support for Taiwan's bid to rejoin the United Nations.

Led by DPP Chairman Hsu Hsin-liang, the lobbying group includes National Assemblymen Tsai Ming-hua, Hsu Yang-ming, and Chang Chin-cheng as well as legislator Hung chi-chang.

Hsu said the delegation will first visit Holland, Belgium, and France to seek support for Taiwan's UN membership bid, and then proceed to New York, where the UN General Assembly will open its meeting on Sept. 21.

Taiwan is determined to re-enter the United Nations, he noted. Taiwan was forced out of the world body in 1971.

The group is scheduled to return to Taipei Sept. 25.

Survey Finds 29 Countries Back UN Bid

*OW1309153893 Taipei CNA in English 1420 GMT
13 Sep 93*

[By Sofia Wu]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 13 (CNA)—Twenty-nine countries support Taiwan's bid to join the United Nations, the INDEPENDENCE EVENING POST said Monday [13 September].

The Taipei-based evening paper asked senior officials of the 184 member countries stationed at UN headquarters in New York between July and August a series of questions on Taiwan, including whether Taiwan should be admitted as a UN member.

A total of 114 replies were collected, including those from the five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Mainland China. The first three, however, along with 64 other respondents, declined comment on the UN membership question.

The survey found that most UN member countries have adopted a wait-and-see attitude toward Taiwan's membership bid.

Only 12 countries explicitly said they would vote against such a bid, the paper said. But four of them, including Turkey and Iceland, added that they would support the bid if Beijing did not veto it.

Most of the proponents were countries that maintain diplomatic relations with the Republic of China [ROC], according to the survey. Three of them—Austria, Mexico and Albania—do not have formal ties with Taiwan. They said they would support Taiwan's bid based on "the principle of universality."

Respondents from nine countries said they couldn't answer the question because their governments had not instructed them on the issue.

Twenty-eight percent of the respondents considered Taiwan a country, but 30 percent considered it part of China, according to the survey.

Most of the respondents said they obtain information about Taiwan through official contacts, official publications and news media. Some said they become familiar with Taiwan through Taiwan products and trade activities.

Norway Reportedly Supports Application to GATT
OW1009095293 Taipei CNA in English 0816 GMT
10 Sep 93

[By Huang Chen-chen and Lillian Lin]

[Text] Oslo, Sept. 10 (CNA)—Jon Nalsund, state secretary of Norway's Foreign Ministry, said Thursday Norway supported the Republic of China [ROC]'s bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Nalsund said Norway has listed Taiwan as a trade partner with great potential and his country supports Taiwan's participation in the World Bank and other international organizations.

Kjess-martin Frederiksen, chairman of the Norway Trade Council, also stressed the importance of growing trade between Oslo and Taipei and the future potential of trade relations.

In the first half of this year, Taiwan's exports to Norway amounted to U.S.\$83 million, and its imports from Norway totaled U.S.\$74 million.

Federiksen said Norway appreciated Taiwan's efforts to balance its trade with Norway. In 1992, Taiwan's exports to Norway totaled U.S.\$150 million, against its imports from that country at U.S.\$111 million.

The trade official said in addition to paper, iron and chemicals, Norway can export its expertise in tunnel construction, bridge building, oceanic waste treatment and hydro-power generation to Taiwan.

Norway also hopes Taiwan can reduce its 25 percent tariff on salmon and lift its quotas on fishery products from Norway, Frederiksen said.

In addition to trade, Oslo and Taipei are stressing increased science and technology exchanges. On Sept. 27, Vice Chairman Hsieh Ke-chang of the ROC's National Science Council and Director-General Svein Sudeabo of the Research Council of Norway will sign a science and technological cooperation agreement in Oslo.

Government 'Considering' Ties With PLO
OW1309153593 Taipei CNA in English 1423 GMT
13 Sep 93

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 13 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] is considering ties with the Palestinian Liberation Organization, an official with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Monday [13 September].

"The ROC has no reason not to develop ties with PLO as long as it renounces violence in struggles for its own cause," the official replied when asked to comment on the Palestinian autonomy agreement.

Israel and PLO, bitter enemies for decades, on Monday put their signatures to a document granting Palestinians self-rule in the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The ministry official said the accord is welcome as it is in compliance with the global trend of settling regional disputes by peaceful means.

Taipei and Tel Aviv exchanged representative offices earlier this year.

Taipei Welcomes Israeli-Palestinian Reconciliation

OW1409094493 Taipei CNA in English 0835 GMT
14 Sep 93

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 14 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] welcomes mutual recognition of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a spokesman for the Presidential Office said Tuesday [14 September].

After 45 years of confrontation, Israel and the PLO signed a peace agreement Monday outlining a plan for Palestinian self-rule in the Israel-occupied territories.

"We welcome the development and hope it will inspire the Chinese Communists to recognize changes in the world trend," Deputy Presidential Secretary-General Raymond Tai told a news conference.

With the end of the Cold War, Tai said, the world is moving toward peace instead of confrontation.

"We hope the Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation will inspire Beijing to recognize the existence of the Republic of China on Taiwan," the former ROC representative in Britain said.

He stressed the two sides of the Taiwan Strait should recognize and help each other like brothers.

By so doing, Tai said, the two sides can then forge rapprochement and mutual trust to pave the way for eventual national unification.

Tai said the ROC has formulated the national unification guidelines based on the idea of peaceful competition to develop ties with Mainland China in a phased, gradual manner.

"We hope the Chinese Communists will respond to our call in goodwill and abandon its constant threat to use force against Taiwan," Tai added.

He further pointed out that Taiwan's bid to join the United Nation will help, not hinder, the unification of China.

"Beijing should support, instead of obstructing, our UN membership bid for the well-being of all Chinese," Tai asserted.

Trade Official Urges More Investment in Ireland
OW1309142693 Taipei CNA in English 1407 GMT
13 Sep 93

[By Flor Wang]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 13 (CNA)—The long lackluster economic relationship between Taiwan and Ireland is expected to improve this year, said Michael Garvey, director of the Taipei-based Institute for Trade and Investment of Ireland.

Bilateral trade ties have been sluggish in the past due to the geographic distance between the two countries. Although the Irish Government has been eager to woo more Taiwan investment by offering attractive incentives, few local businesses have acted on the enticements.

But with the decision by Gateway, the sixth largest personal computer company in the United States, to invest US\$20 million to set up European headquarters in Dublin, Garvey predicted that bilateral Taiwan-Ireland trade will grow as a result because gateway uses many Taiwan-made spare parts and equipment.

And the decision by a Taiwan-based company to set up a production plant in Cork, southwestern Ireland, which will produce 8,000 to 10,000 television sets every month, will inject life into the Irish job market and give a fillip to the Taiwan-Ireland relationship, Garvey added.

Additionally, Garvey revealed that the Irish Government, aiming to reduce investment risks for Taiwan businessmen, is now encouraging Taiwan entrepreneurs to form joint ventures with Irish companies rather than invest directly in Ireland. That approach, according to Garvey, should increase the willingness of Taiwan businesses to establish cooperative ties with Irish companies.

Trade between Taiwan and Ireland reached U.S.\$160 million in the first seven months of this year, an increase of 46 percent compared with last year. Taiwan exports to Ireland, mainly machinery equipment, set a record high of U.S.\$110 million, up 61 percent from the year-earlier level. During the same period, Taiwan imported U.S.\$44 million worth of Irish products, a rise of 18 percent.

Garvey urged Taiwan investors not to ignore his country when choosing overseas sites, because he said Ireland has a cheap labor force and much expertise, especially in the information industry.

Ireland has also set its sights on Taiwan's potential liquor market, which has opened up since the government lifted restrictions on those products in March.

Besides a desire to strengthen trade and commerce ties with Taiwan, the Irish side also wants to lure Taiwan's English-language students to the Emerald Isle for study tours.

Singapore Prime Minister Starts 5-Day Visit
OW1309153993 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT
13 Sep 93

[Sofia Wu]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 13 (CNA)—Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong arrived in Taipei Monday [13 September] for a five-day private visit.

This is Goh's first trip to the Republic of China [ROC] since he became prime minister in June 1991.

Goh was greeted by Premier Lien Chan and Foreign Affairs Minister Chien Fu at Chiang Kai-Shek International Airport.

During his stay, Goh will meet with President Li Teng-hui, Premier Lien and other ROC officials. He will also tour scenic spots in central Taiwan.

Singaporean Foreign Minister Wong Kan Sheng arrived here Sunday to help arrange Goh's visit.

Diplomatic sources said Goh and Wong would not hold a news conference or answer press inquiries as they are on a private visit.

Government Opens Consulate General in Nigeria
OW1309153793 Taipei CNA in English 1414 GMT
13 Sep 93

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 13 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] set up a consulate general in Calabar, Nigeria on Aug. 17, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced Monday [13 September].

Nigeria hopes the consulate's establishment will help bring in Taiwan investment and expertise for the construction of an export processing zone in Calabar, the ministry explained.

A local observer said he believes the move will be instrumental in improving bilateral economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Taipei does not maintain official diplomatic links with Nigeria but installed a trade mission in the African country in 1991.

Taipei To Establish 'Economic Peace Corps'
OW1409110093 Taipei CNA in English 0827 GMT
14 Sep 93

[By Y.C. Tsai]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 14 (CNA)—Preparations are under way for the establishment of Taiwan's economic peace corps, the International Economic Cooperation Development Fund under the Ministry of Economic Affairs said Tuesday [14 September].

Chou Yen, deputy executive secretary of the fund, said Taiwan would follow the example of the United States and Japan to dispatch trade personnel to work for friendly foreign countries.

The fund was established in October 1988 with an eye to promoting global economic development through cooperation.

Aiming to render financial and technical assistance to other countries, the fund is planning to send out its first-ever peace corps workers next July, Chou noted.

In the initial stage, he added, three corps of 15 members each will be stationed respectively in three friendly foreign countries.

Southeast Asian countries, which have attracted a large amount of Taiwan investment, might become the top target of the peace corps, Chou said.

He added Taiwan patterns its peace corps after that of the United States, which was set up in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy.

Currently, he said, about 2,000-3,000 US Peace Corps workers are stationed at locations around the world.

Japan followed suit in 1965, with more than 1,000 members working in 60 countries.

With the help of the Taiwan peace corps, trade ties between Taiwan and other friendly countries are set to expand, Chou asserted.

Environmental Groups Urged To Join International Bodies

OW1309142593 Taipei CNA in English 1348 GMT 13 Sep 93

[By Bear Lee]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 13 (CNA)— The Council of Agriculture has urged domestic environmental protection groups to join international wildlife conservation organizations.

The council made the call at a symposium on wildlife protection Monday morning. Thirty-two local environmental protection groups attended the symposium.

Tang Hsiao-yu, a COA section chief, said environmental protection has been one of the priority tasks of the government and has been listed as an important item in the ongoing six-year national development plan.

He said the government's environmental protection efforts have focused on establishing a sound Taiwan geographic information network, which will include data on the island's natural environment and wildlife.

Tang added it is difficult for Taiwan to join international organizations because it is not a member of the United Nations. Private groups, however, can help the government by joining non-official international environmental organizations.

Taipei Water To Help Stem Keelung Drought

OW0609094293 Taipei CNA in English 0855 GMT 6 Sep 93

[By Lillian Lin]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 6 (CNA)— The Taipei water works will supply 5,000 cubic meters of water daily to Keelung as an emergency measure to ease the city's water shortage problem.

Keelung has had no rainfall for 80 days. As a result, water supplies have run low and water rationing was instituted on Sept. 3.

The water supplied from Taipei will allow Keelung residents to use water every other day, instead of once every three days.

While the city waits for rain, the Keelung city government has set up a special task force to deal with the drought.

Hong Kong

Joint Liaison Group Meeting Begins in Beijing

OW1409070193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0620
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—The Sino-British Joint Liaison Group began its 27th meeting here this morning.

At about 9:30 hours today, senior Chinese representative Ambassador Guo Fengmin and senior British Representative A.C. Galsworthy, together with their representatives and leading experts, stepped into a hall at the state guesthouse.

Both Guo and Galsworthy had a brief meeting with reporters.

Guo said they will discuss during the meeting the general topic of stabilizing the civil servants in Hong Kong.

He expressed the hope that the meeting will produce more positive results through the joint efforts of both sides.

It is also his hope that the forthcoming meeting between the Chinese foreign minister and British foreign secretary will have a positive outcome so as to advance talks in all aspects between the two sides, he added.

Galsworthy told reporters that this is the last time for him to attend the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group meeting.

Guo said to Galsworthy humorously: "I hope you've come here with more things in your pocket."

The 26th meeting of the group was held in Hong Kong in late June. During that meeting the group had a further discussion about the future of lands which are now in use for defense purposes in Hong Kong; international rights and interests as well as obligations, franchises and contracts extending beyond 1997 and related matters; localization of laws; adaptation of laws; the implementation of the provisions of the Joint Declaration relating to the right of abode in Hong Kong after 1997; and civil servants' pensions guarantees.

It is expected that these issues will probably be involved in the current meeting.

PRC Official Comments on Civil Servant Policy

HK1309111393 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
3 Sep 93 p 11

[Dispatch from Beijing by staff reporter Chu Hung-Ju (5685 7703 0320): "Changes in Civil Servant Policy Must Be Subject to Discussions, Says Zhou Nan"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (WEN WEI PO)—Zhou Nan, director of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch, said at a panel meeting of the Preliminary Work Committee of

the Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region said here today: Any change in the civil servant policy represents a big change. The matter must be presented to the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group (JLG) for discussion.

Zhou Nan reiterated: Any big changes affecting post-1997 administration, as a rule, must be discussed by the JLG.

Zhou Nan added: All panels of the preliminary work committee are now only discussing their work plans and will not discuss substantial matters until December, when the work plans will be discussed and approved by the full meeting.

PRC Official: David Ford 'Misleading' Public

HK1309152293 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
3 Sep 93 p 11

[Report: "Zheng Guoxiong Stresses That Ford's Remarks Deliberately Exaggerate and Mislead the Public"]

[Text] Speaking on Director Lu Ping's criticism of Ford's remarks, which lumped together the Han Dongfang case and Hong Kong people's freedom of entry and exit after 1997, Zheng Guoxiong, deputy director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, said yesterday that Lu Ping's criticism of Ford as irresponsible is completely correct.

Zheng Guoxiong said that the Chinese Government's handling of the Han Dongfang case, which was handled in accordance with Chinese laws, and Hong Kong people's freedom of entry and exit after 1997 are two completely different matters, and that the Basic Law already has very clear provisions regarding the question of entry and exit for Hong Kong people after 1997. He said: It is not strange if we say that some Hong Kong people do not understand the Basic Law very well. But Mr. Ford should know very well that the Basic Law has specific provisions regarding this question. By making those remarks, he is intentionally playing up and exaggerating the matter and is even misleading the public. Zheng Guoxiong made the above remarks when attending the activity "Everyone Awaits the Olympics With One Heart."

Zhu Yucheng, another deputy director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, said on the same occasion: As a Chinese, of course I hope that my own country can be stable politically and can develop economically; hope that national stability, unity, and economic prosperity can be maintained; and hope that my motherland can do well. However, there are always some who do not want to see China's economy develop and do not want to see stability in the livelihood of the Chinese people. These people exist in any case and there is nothing strange about that.

Zhu Yucheng said: The Han Dongfang case is purely a question of China's internal affairs and the Public Security Ministry has already made a very clear statement about it on 27 August. Every country has its own laws and we act in accordance with the laws.

A reporter asked him whether the Han Dongfang incident would cause Hong Kong people to worry about freedom of entry and exit. Zhu Yucheng said: "Absolutely not. Because Hong Kong has the Basic Law, and people will act in accordance with the Basic Law in the future!"

Civil Servants Reject Constituency Proposal

HK1209022593 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 11 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by Mary Binks, political editor, and M. Y. Sung]

[Text] Britain's bid to franchise Hong Kong's 200,000 civil servants in a separate electoral constituency faces a major setback—it lacks the support of most civil servants and the legislature. The move has proved one of several stumbling blocks to progress in the Sino-British negotiations, with China threatening to abandon the talks if Britain perseveres with the proposal.

Civil service unions, with the exception of one, yesterday condemned Britain's proposal to allow civil servants to form a functional constituency in the 1995 Legislative Council election. The move has also alienated the key political factions in the legislature.

The biggest civil service union, the Chinese Civil Service Association, said Britain had embarked on negotiations vital to the integrity of Hong Kong's civil service, without its consent or support. Association chairman Peter Wong said civil servants already had access to functional constituency seats through other professions. "Civil servants would become divided between rival pressure groups, and our unity would be seriously undermined," he said.

British negotiator and Ambassador to China Sir Robin McLaren yesterday remained closeted in talks with Governor Chris Patten and his senior political advisers to revise strategy in the Sino-British talks.

One of the two leading factions in the legislature, the Liberal Party, yesterday backed China's stance on Britain's proposal to franchise the civil service, claiming it would strip the government workforce of its political neutrality. Another party, Meeting Point, accused Britain of merely using the proposal in its negotiations with China as a trade-off to secure other components of its political reform agenda. The other leading political faction, the United Democrats—a pro-democracy party—also condemned the move.

After meeting McLaren yesterday, Patten remained tightlipped over any change in tactics. He continued to

warn Beijing that agreement would have to be reached soon to allow arrangements for the 1994-95 elections to be put in place.

A survey by the University of Hong Kong has revealed that community optimism that an agreement could be reached was at a record low.

Union Leaders Say PRC 'Breached' Basic Law

HK1209072593 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 12 Sep 93 p 2

[Report by Quinton Chan and Danny Gittings]

[Text] Beijing was yesterday accused of breaching the Basic Law with its recent attacks on the alleged politicisation of the civil service. As Chinese Joint Liaison Group (JLG) team leader Guo Fengmin confirmed the topic would be discussed at Tuesday's [14 September] meeting in Beijing, it was revealed the future mini-constitution guaranteed the right of public employees to join political parties. Union leaders charged Beijing last week breached this by blasting the Hong Kong Government's policy of allowing most civil servants to take part in political activities.

Under Article 39 of the Basic Law, all international labour conventions now in force in Hong Kong will remain valid after 1997. The Government's international law chief, David Edwards, confirmed last night this included a 1978 convention, Article 9, which safeguarded the political rights of public employees. He said the two sides had already agreed, in the JLG, that this would remain in effect beyond the transition. "China has breached the Basic Law and they should now review this convention," claimed Federation of Civil Service Union chairman Michael Siu Yin-ying, also a member of the United Democrats. "We are no different from other workers, so we should have the right to be involved in politics. China may not be very familiar with the convention, as they are not the country that ratified it." He said Hong Kong was the only state in Asia to do so.

Government officials privately said the revelations showed Beijing had not read the Basic Law carefully, in an apparent retort to Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office chief Lu Ping's recent jibe that Governor Chris Patten should study the mini-constitution more closely. Mr Lu last week accused the Government of politicising the civil service, both by allowing public officials to take part in political activities, and by proposing a functional constituency for civil servants.

Speaking on his arrival in Beijing yesterday, Mr Guo said this would be high on the agenda of the forthcoming JLG: "We will be discussing issues related to the civil service and questions of stabilising it."

But Acting Secretary for the Civil Service Stuart Harbinson said the policy on political participation was entirely in line with Article 9: "We are aware of our obligations under this article and we have observed

them." Article 9 of International Labour Organisation Convention No. 151, ratified by the Government in 1981, states that: "Public employees shall have, as other workers, the civil and political rights which are essential for the normal exercise of freedom of association, subject only to obligations arising from their status and the nature of their functions." Mr Harbinson said this did allow for the Government's limited restrictions on administrative, directorate and information officers taking part in politics.

International law officer Mr Edwards said the convention was one of 49 on labour which would remain in force beyond 1997, and that the right of civil servants to participate in such activities was also protected by the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. That convention will also remain in effect under the Basic Law.

National People's Congress delegate Liu Yiu-chu conceded the right of civil servants to be involved in politics was a grey area of the Basic Law. "Common civil servants should be allowed to vote and join election campaigns, but it is necessary to discuss whether they should be allowed to join political parties," she said.

But pro-Beijing Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong chairman Tsang Yuk-shing defended China's stance on the issue, citing another article in the Basic Law saying the present civil service system should remain unchanged. "Article 103 clearly states the management and discipline of the civil servant should be maintained. As far as I know, this includes the political neutrality of the civil service," he said. The article states: "Hong Kong's previous system of recruitment, employment, assessment, discipline, training and management for the public service, including special bodies, shall be maintained."

New British Trade Commissioner Due in Territory
OW1009130993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238
GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Hong Kong, September 10 (XINHUA)—New senior British Trade Commissioner Francis Cornish will arrive in Hong Kong on Monday [13 September], according to Government Information Services today.

The present senior British Trade Commissioner Hugh Davies departed Hong Kong today.

He will return here in early October to take up his new post as senior British representative to the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group.

'Special Article' on Han Dongfang Case, Patten's Role

HK1409110393 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1252 GMT 5 Sep 93

["Special article" by reporter Hong Wen (1347 5113)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 5 Sep (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The Hong Kong Government and Chris Patten have reacted in an unusual way to the case of Han Dongfang's being refused admittance into China. Their reaction indeed affords much food for thought. The acting Hong Kong Governor, Sir David Ford, used his imagination to link the Han Dongfang case with Hong Kong people's freedom of entry into and departure from Hong Kong after 1997. This assertion is not convincing and has surprised the public. Now that Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten further played up this case at his first news conference after his return to Hong Kong from vacation, this astonishes people even more.

The department concerned in China, in accordance with Chinese law, barred Mr. Han from entering China on the reason that he had played a part in activities abroad in violation of the law. From the legal point of view, this is an internal affair of China which has nothing to do with the Hong Kong Government and any foreign governments at all. Still less can this be linked with Hong Kong people's freedom of entry into and departure from Hong Kong after 1997. This time the Hong Kong Government has so overreacted to the case that it is obvious that the government is particularly interested in the Han Dongfang case. People cannot but have doubts about any ulterior motive on the part of the Hong Kong Government.

It is known to all that the Basic Law has expressly assured residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] of the freedom of entry and exit. Within the one-country, two-systems framework, the relevant laws practiced on the Chinese mainland do not apply to the Hong Kong SAR after 1997. Therefore, the present Han Dongfang case and the Hong Kong people's freedom of entry into and departure from the territory are actually two different things that absolutely must not be mixed. Now, quite unexpectedly, the Hong Kong Government wants to stress its "worries" and show its concern for Hong Kong people by playing up this individual case of Han Dongfang being barred from entering China. Is the government really concerned about Hong Kong people's interests in so doing, or is it making use of this opportunity to evoke contradictions between China and Hong Kong and to spread misgivings among Hong Kong people? Out of their good will, most Hong Kong people hope that the Hong Kong Government is not "deliberately stirring up trouble." Unfortunately, however, what the Hong Kong Government has done in this connection has disappointed the public. So far, the Hong Kong Government has made some remarks misleading the public and spreading more worries. If the Hong Kong Government keeps on saying more to play up the case, it will do no good to the proper settlement of the case, but rather make it more complicated and produce consequences harmful to Hong Kong.

There are only 1,000 days or more to go from now to 1997. Many tasks before Hong Kong need cooperation between China and Britain during the late transitional period. The Hong Kong Government now purposely

plays up the Han Dongfang case at a time when China and Britain are holding talks on the arrangements for the 1994-95 elections. Will that do any good for Hong Kong? No, it will not. Instead it will only deepen the distrust between China and Britain, which the vast majority of Hong Kong people do not want to see. The Hong Kong Government should rather pay attention to local social welfare and devote its efforts to solving in real earnest the problem caused by itself regarding the switching of expatriate civil servants over to local civil service terms, than to China's internal affairs.

Patten in 'Invidious Position' on Civil Servants

HK1209022693 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 11 Sep 93 p 2

[Editorial: "Patten Digs Himself Into a Political Hole"]

[Text] "You can't have it both ways." This is the message legislators have sent to Governor Chris Patten. The ongoing political brinkmanship over civil service localisation puts Patten in an invidious position. It is no longer an argument about the rights of expatriate civil servants to switch to local terms. It has suddenly become a jousting match between the legislature and the government. And Patten is in danger of being cast as a bumptious politician who, in his arrogance, thought he could have his cake and eat it.

Many people are now convinced the Governor's position is no longer tenable. If he refuses to grant assent to the bill, which would suspend a government policy decision allowing expatriate civil servants to retain their posts by transferring to local terms, then, as the legislature says, he would be going against his own push for democracy. Patten has made it widely known that he wants to increase democracy in the legislature. If he is seen to ignore the will of that body, it is going to count heavily against him.

Editorial: UK Spread Rumor on Talks 'Breakdown'

HK1409105193 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Sep 93 p 2

[Editorial: "Why Did They Spread the News That 'The Talks Are On the Verge of Breakdown'?"]

[Text] Following the 11th round of talks, the British pro-Conservative Party newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH immediately published an article which quoted sources as saying that the talks were on the verge of breakdown and that, if no breakthrough was made, the Hong Kong governor would announce in his policy speech on 6 October that no agreement could be reached and that he would refer his political reform package to the Legislative Council [Legco] for consideration.

Afterward, British diplomats denied the report, as usual. However, in view of the fact that Patten frequently meets

British reporters and briefs them on the latest developments, it is understandable why the rumor spread.

From April to now, China and the UK have already held 11 rounds of talks. However, following the 11th round, British negotiator McLaren still asserted that the "British Foreign Office fully supports Patten's package" and that "Patten's package conforms to the three principles." As everybody knows, it was all because of Patten's proposing a political reform package of "three violations" that China and the UK had to talk to each other in accordance with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the principle of converging with the Basic Law, and the agreements and understandings already reached between the two sides. The British side consented to negotiate on the basis of the "three conformities" in April, but, as proved by subsequent facts, the British side threw the principle of "three conformities" aside. Now, McLaren brought up again the platitude of "Patten's package conforms to the three principles." He not only argued in favor of Patten's package, but also defended the British side's behavior in the talks, which was not in accordance with the "three conformities."

Over the last six months, the British side just rigidly adhered to Patten's package. They did nothing but uphold their original position, which was a waste of time. They also set a "deadline" to try to shift the responsibility for a breakdown in negotiations onto the Chinese side. The news of "on the verge of breakdown" carried by THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is precisely a trick to set a time limit, and the time limit is set for 6 October.

The Hong Kong Democratic Alliance held that Patten must make public the content and progress of the talks in his policy speech on 6 October, whereas the press in the UK said that on 6 October, Patten would not only make public the situation of the talks but would also consign his package to the legislative procedure.

As pointed out by some of the political party leaders in Hong Kong, if Patten takes unilateral action, it will imply that Patten is not prepared to talk again, which will definitely lead to a situation whereby the development of Hong Kong's political system before and after 1997 cannot converge with each other and greatly affect the economy and people's livelihood in Hong Kong.

We can see Patten's train of thought and work style by reviewing the course of the Sino-British talks. Annex II to the Sino-British Joint Declaration stipulated that in order to ensure a smooth transfer of government in 1997, China and the UK must have closer cooperation and discuss matters during the transition period in the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group. However, once he had arrived in Hong Kong, Patten immediately refused to consult the Chinese side and hastily and unilaterally announced his political reform package in his policy speech. Such a trick showed that Patten wanted to create a fait accompli situation so as to coerce the Chinese side to recognize it. In March, Patten unilaterally gazetted his package and created a situation in which this package

must inevitably be discussed in Legco, which once obstructed the Sino-British talks from proceeding. In April, when the British Foreign Office agreed to hold talks on the basis of the "three conformities," people believed that the British side would make a fresh start. Developments afterward proved that Patten's package had been modified, but Patten, through the suggestions made by the British side, put forward more unreasonable requests which infringed on China's sovereignty. He even wanted to make great changes to the civil service system. His desire is so great that he keeps asking a higher and higher price, and he deviates further and further from the track of "three conformities." Moreover, Patten defended his policy by saying that "even no agreement between China and the UK is better than a bad agreement." It shows that Patten does not want to iron out the differences through the talks, but rather to widen the differences, create more problems, and squander time. When the talks are still in progress, Patten has already pushed through the adoption of the "Boundary and the Election Commission" draft, facilitated the amalgamation of the Mongkok constituency with the Yaumati and Tsimshatsui constituency, and

allowed the Legco Constitutional Affairs Subcommittee to start discussing his package. Taking his unilateral actions into consideration, Patten's designs are obvious.

The Chinese Government sincerely wishes to cooperate with the UK, make arrangements for the smooth transfer of government, and achieve smooth transition in accordance with the principle of "three conformities." However, the Chinese side's good faith is regarded by the British side as being weak and easy to bully. The British side unceasingly goes back on its word, constantly makes unjustifiable demands on the Chinese side, repeatedly proposes a "deadline," and spread the news that "talks are on the verge of breakdown" to pressurize the Chinese side. Such a blackmailing trick played by the British side will never succeed. China has full confidence and the capability to regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong, implement the various policies and principles stipulated by the Basic Law, and continue to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Now the "ball" is in the British side's court, and they should return to the track of "three conformities" and enable the talks to reach agreement as early as possible.

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